

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

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## Poetry.

### "GOD BLESS YOU."

I've listened to the cold farewell,  
The careless, short good-bye,  
When not a tear of sadness fell,  
Or tributary sigh.  
I've felt the pressure of the hand  
At parting 'gainst my own,  
The severing of a happy band,  
That long in love had grown;  
But never did they wake the thought  
Thy sweet "God bless you" fondly brought.

It asketh for a mightier power  
To guard the loved ones here,  
When in the dreary tempest hour,  
Thou art not nigh to cheer;  
A firm reliance on his care,  
Who rules above the sky,  
A trustfulness that looks to share  
The watching of his eye;  
A hope that they who love thee well,  
May in his favor brightly dwell.

"God bless you!"—in long after years  
I'll hold it to my heart,  
And check the quick and bitter tears,  
That from their fountains start,  
I'll merit with a soul-breath'd prayer,  
In trusting fervor given,  
The great, Almighty, watchful care,  
Which thou hast called from heaven;  
And as I breathe it to the skies,  
The sweet "God bless you" shall arise.

## Miscellaneous.

### Children.

BY MRS. HARRIET DECKER STOW.

"A little child shall lead them."

One cold morning, I looked into a milliner's shop, and there I saw a hale, hearty, well-browned young fellow from the country, with his long cart whip, and a long shag coat, holding up a little matter, and turning it upon his great fist.—And what do you suppose it was? A baby's bonnet! A little soft, blue satin hood, with a swan's-down border white as the fallen snow, with a frill of rich blonde around the edge. By his side stood a very pretty woman, holding with no small pride the baby—for evidently it was the baby. Any one could read that fact in every glance, as they looked at each other, and the little hood, and then at the large, unconscious eyes, and fat dimpled cheeks of the little one. It was evident that neither of them had ever seen a baby like that before.

"But really, Mary," says the young man, "isn't three dollars very high?"

Mary, very prudently, said nothing, but taking the little bonnet, tied it on the little head, and held up the baby. The man looked and gazed; without another word, down went the three dollars—all the last week's butter come to; and as they walked out of the shop, it is hard to say which looked most delighted with the bargain.

"Ah!" thought I, "a little child shall lead them!"

Another day, as I was passing a carriage factory along one of our back streets, I saw a young mechanic at work on a wheel. The rough carriage body stood beside him—and there, wrapped up snugly, all hooded and cloaked, sat a little dark-eyed girl, about a year old, playing with a great shaggy dog. As I stopped, the man looked up from his work and turned admiringly to his little companion, as much as to say, "See what I have got here?"

"Yes," thought I, "and if the little lady ever gets a glance from admiring swains as sincere as that, she will be lucky."

Ah, these little children! little witches! pretty even in all their faults and absurdities! winning even in their sins and iniquities! See, for example, yonder little fellow in a naughty fit—he has shaken his long curls over his deep blue eyes—the fair brow is bent in a frown—the rosy lip is pushed up in infinite defiance—and the white shoulder thrust naughtily forward. Can any one but a child look so pretty even in their naughtiness?

Then comes the instant change—flashing smiles and tears, as the good comes back all in a rush, and you are overwhelmed with protestations, promises and kisses! They are irresistible, too, these little ones. They pull away the scholar's pen—tumble about his papers—make somersets over his books, and what can he do? They tear newspapers—litter the carpets—break, pull, and upset, and then jabber unimagineable English, in self-defence, and what can you do for yourself?

"If I had a child," says the precise man, "you should see."

He does have a child, and his child tears up his papers, tumbles over his things, and pulls his nose, like all other children, and what has the precise man to say for himself? Nothing—he is like every body else—"a little child shall lead them!"

Poor little children! they bring and teach us human beings more good than they get in return. How often does the infant, with its soft cheek and helpless hand, awaken a mother from worldliness and egotism, to a whole world of new and better feelings! How often does the mother repay this, by doing her best to wipe off, even before the time, the dew and fresh simplicity of childhood, and make her daughter too soon a woman of the world, as she has been.

The hardened heart of the worldly man is unlocked by the guileless tones and simple cares of his son—but he

repays it, in time, by imparting to his boy all the crooked tricks, and hard ways, and callous maxims which have undone himself.

Go to the jail—to the penitentiary, and find there the wretch most sullen, brutal and hardened. Then look at your infant son. Such as he is to you, such to some poor mother was this man. That hard hand was soft and delicate—that rough voice was tender and lisping—fond eyes followed him when he played—and he was rocked and cradled as something holy.

So, of the tender weeping child, is made the callous, heartless man—of the all-believing child, the sneering sceptic—of the beautiful and modest, the shameless and abandoned—and this is what the world does for the little one.

There was a time when the Divine One stood on earth, and little children sought to draw near to him. But harsh human beings stood between him and them, forbidding their approach. "Suffer little children to come unto me," is still the voice of the Son of God, but the cold world still closes around and forbids.

Wouldst thou know, O parent, what is that faith which unlocks heaven?—Go not to wrangling polemics, or creeds and forms of theology, but draw to thy bosom thy little one, and read in that clear trusting eye the lesson of eternal life. Be only to thy God, as thy child is to thee, and all is done! Blessed shalt thou be, indeed, when "a little child shall lead thee!"

*Anecdote of Signor Blitz.*—It should be known to our readers who are not aware of the fact, for the better understanding of the following amusing anecdote which a friend has handed us, that Signor Blitz is a celebrated ventriloquist and magician, which of course would qualify him for playing such jokes:

In the course of his travels, Signor Blitz was standing one day in front of a hotel, watching the movements of an Irishman who was attaching some horses to a coach. The idea occurred to him to have a little sport. The Irishman had brought out a fresh horse, and was about to put on his harness, when the before supposed dumb beast, declared he would not start on the journey until he had his oats.

Pat started back, the most prominent expression of his visage being astonishment, and looking the horse full in the face, inquired,

"An, do ye pretend to say ye hav'nt had yer oats, no?"

"Not a single oat," coolly replied the horse.

The Irishman held up his hand in astonishment.

"Yer a scoundrel, ye bog-trotter, an' so ye are; for Jemmy Doogie give yer a peck, if ye had an oat."

Still the horse flatly denied his having the oats, and Pat, greatly incensed, rushed into the stable, crying,

"Jemmy Doogie! an' has Bill Sweet had no oats this morning?"

"Shure he's had his peck, daddy."

"Och, the lying devil! an' he swears he han't had the bloody one, a-tall-a-tall."

The peculiar twinkle of his eye told how much Signor Blitz enjoyed the joke.

*The Boxing Irishman.*—After the fight of the 9th became general, a private, an Irishman, found a bunch of chapparel between himself and a strapping Mexican. The Mexican raised his piece and taking deliberate aim, pulled trigger, the piece did not go off, the Mexican again raised his musket and snapped it, Paddy all the time coolly looking on; at the second failure to discharge his piece, the Mexican, in a delirium of wrath, threw his musket away, and went through various gyrations of despair. Paddy mistaking these eccentricities for a challenge for a fist fight, threw away his musket, and placing himself in an attitude that would have delighted deaf Burke, sang out, "oh by the powers, you will find me amiss with the fists, if that's yer game." Lieut. —, who was observing this singular exhibition of coolness and chivalry, ordered the soldier to take up his proper weapon, and send the Mexican to his long home, which was done accordingly.

*It takes Two to make a Slander.*—"My dear friend, that man has been talking about you so again! He has been telling some of the awfulest lies you ever heard. Why, he railed about you for an hour!"

"And you heard it all, did you?"

"Yes."

"Well, after this just bear in mind that it takes two to make a slander—one to tell, and one to listen to it."

An Athenian who was lame in one foot, joining the army, being laughed at by the soldiers on account of his lameness, said, "I am here to fight, not to run!"

Dean Swift says a woman may knit her stockings, but not her brow; she may darn her hose, but not her eyes; curl her hair, but not her lips; thread her needle, but not the public streets.

Temperance puts wood on the fire, dour in the barrel, meat in the tub, vigor in the body, intelligence in the brain, and spirit in the whole composition of man.

*A Night among the Mosquitoes in Texas.*—We shall never forget the first night we slept, or attempted to sleep, on one of the open prairies in Western Texas, some eight years ago. Night came on with a sultry atmosphere, the southerly breeze, which usually prevails night and day, at this season of the year, having died away at sunset. Our party, some fifteen in number, had encamped on a small stream of brackish water, and near us was a little copse, or as the Mexicans term it, a *motte* of timber. Having made our evening repast, the fatigues of the day gave us an early inclination to sleep, for which due preparation was made. No sooner, however, had night commenced than we were visited by millions upon millions of mosquitoes, first saluting us with their music, and then presenting us with their bill. Our beds were made upon the ground, a thick carpeting of grass and a blanket underneath, a blanket and the blue starry heavens above. Mosquito bars were missing on the occasion—and a sad omission it was, for with the myriads of troublesome visitants with which we were assailed, sleep "was no-where." They lit upon us like the pelting rain. One could scarcely breathe without taking them in with his breath. By a single blow of the hand upon the cheek thousands could be slain, but thrice the number seemed to be sitting by and around to fill up the gap. The air was literally laden with them, and had it been day time, we verily believe they would have obscured the face of the sun. It was in vain that we kindled up fires about our camp, with the hope of driving the enemy off by the smoke—the wind was at a lull, and the smoke went straight up to the heavens. It was an awful, and we may add a sanguinary night—that night upon the prairie, among the mosquitoes. It was worse—far worse, than would have been "a night among the wolves," so graphically described by a writer of the day. We have made allusions to this fact just now, for the sole purpose of admonishing such of our friends, as may leave for Texas, that they must be prepared to encounter at least one enemy, where if blood be not actually spilled, it will be extracted on the suction principle.—*Mobile Adv.*

*Simple Mode of Purifying Water.*—It is not so generally known as it ought to be, that powdered alum possesses the property of purifying water. A table-spoonful of pulverized alum sprinkled into a hoghead of water (the water stirred at the same time) will, after a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure articles, so purify it that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water. A pailful, containing four gallons, may be purified by a single tea-spoonful.

*Frog Soup.*—Frog Soup and stewed bull frogs are becoming so popular in Cincinnati, that arrangements have been made for regular shipments of frogs from the Wabash and Maumee counties, and the Cincinnati Atlas thinks there need be no fears of a "short crop," as the product in that region is abundant and never-failing.

*The way we beat them.*—An acquaintance says, that while passing through the Bowery a week or two since, he overheard the following exposition of the recent settlement of the Oregon Question:

"I say, Bill, I guess we've giv' it to the English this time. We offered 'em \$4, 40 once for Oregon and they wouldn't take it, and now they've got to take 49."

*A Costly Wedding Ornament.*—It is stated in the Paris papers, that there is now to be seen in a jeweller's shop on the Boulevards, the diadem of precious stones to be worn by the Princess Olga, of Russia, on her wedding day. The diadem is worth 1,000,000fr., or three millions, three hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars. The large central diamond is estimated at 1,000,000fr.

*Female "Sports."*—Two women in Cincinnati, a few days ago, crossed the river into Kentucky, to settle a quarrel, accompanied by several female friends and their seconds. They fought five rounds in strict accordance with the rules of boxing, and then pitched into each other after the Tennessee sort. One was whipped, of course, and honor having been satisfied, there was a cordial shaking of tongues.

*Very Good.*—Two widowers at Brandon, Miss., advertise for wives. Having been perfectly satisfied with their first wives, they venture to go by the card the second time; convinced that they will be happy with any woman. So say the papers.

*Col. Hicks, of Monrovia.*—Once a slave in Kentucky and afterwards in New Orleans, he is now a commission merchant in Monrovia, doing a business worth \$1000 or \$2000 per annum.

Milk cows perfectly dry even when they yield most. A little left in the udder is a bait for a sore teat.

### A MONSTER GUN.

On Wednesday a stupendous piece of ordnance was cast at Alger's foundry, South Boston, under the immediate superintendence of Col. Bomford, who was the first inventor of this species of weapon, called by him in 1809, the "Columbian." The quantity of metal used was 10,000 pounds, and the amount of coal requisite to reduce it to the proper state of fusion was eight chaldrons.

The weight of the gun, when finished, will be twenty-five thousand pounds, exceeding that of the "peace-maker" by five thousand pounds; length ten feet; diameter at the base ring thirty-nine inches; length of chamber thirteen inches; diameter of chamber nine inches; length of bore nine feet one inch; diameter of bore twelve inches; weight of round shot which it will carry two hundred and thirty pounds; weight of shell one hundred and eighty pounds; range of shot or shell three and a half miles—being a quarter of a mile greater than the recorded performance of the largest and latest invented mortar in England, and half a mile beyond the reach of any gun in the castle of San Juan de Ulua at Vera Cruz.

The cost of this immense instrument for harbor-defence will not exceed \$1,700, or one-sixth the cost of the wrought iron gun procured in England by Capt. Stockton.

This gun is intended for Fort George, in Boston harbor, where it will be placed in about five weeks, as it requires that time to complete it ready for use.

### THE CURIOSITY OF SAVAGES.

The Dover (N. H.) Gazette, in giving an account of the execution of Andrew Howard, says that crowds of people, of both sexes, poured into the town during the forenoon of Wednesday and surrounded the precincts of the jail, in almost solid and compact masses, vociferously demanding to be indulged with the sight of the shameful spectacle of a fellow creature suffering the awful death of the gallows! Among this mob were hundreds of individuals whose standing in society was deeply disgraced by their conduct on that day. Men from whom the public have a right to expect better examples, were there urging the more reckless and irresponsible to demolish the fences of the jail yard, that all might see the dying struggles of the criminal; and even females were offering to assist in pulling down the fences. This is an improvement on the conduct of the assemblages usual within the precincts of the gallows. The last act of the drama was deeply humiliating. The conduct of the mob was so violent, and their demands and threats such, that the sheriff was forced to compromise and remove a canvass from above the fence, so as to expose the top of the gallows and its platform to the gaze of the curious crowd. It is estimated that more than three thousand persons were present in the crowd, some six or seven hundred of whom were clothed in women's attire.

*A Wife Murdered.*—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, says:—"Another rum murder occurred yesterday afternoon in a house known as the Waverly House, on the corner of Fourteenth street and Eighth avenue, by a shoemaker, named John Rice—a drunken wretch, who was in the habit of beating his wife, abusing his children, and altogether living a horrible life of brutality and depravity."

On Saturday evening the fellow had a tremendous quarrelling with his wife, which was resumed yesterday morning, and ended by his beating her with his cutting-board so severely that she fell upon the bed senseless. The husband then, too drunk to remain awake or to know what he had done, went to sleep on the floor, while the children cowered in the corner afraid to stir. At last, after two or three hours, the oldest child, a little girl of eight years, stole to her mother's side, and asked her for a drink of water. Her mother replied not, and the little girl taking hold of her hand, found it stiff and cold. She knew not what it meant—but frightened, she called the neighbors, and was told that her mother was dead.

Rice has been locked up in the Tombs, and the children, of whom there are four, the youngest only six months old, were sent to the Almshouse. The whole affair is one of the most horrible and heart-rending illustrations of the deeds of rum that has ever occurred.

*Singular Death.*—On the 3d inst. Mr. Henry K. Henion, of Chester county, Pa., died from the effects of a sting in the nostril by an insect, received while lying down in a baggage car, at Columbia, waiting for a car. He was employed on the Pennsylvania railroad.

An English paper says that a case of preserved meat, taken from the wreck of the *Fury*, which was lost in the Frozen Ocean in Capt. Parry's first voyage, about twenty years since, was opened by a gentleman at Brentwood, when it was found to be as fresh as the day it was packed, and when cooked it was excellent.

### THE MEXICAN TROPHIES.

Col. Payne having arrived at Washington, delivered his trophies of the battles on Saturday to the President of the U. States, in presence of a multitude of officers of the government and of the army, and of ladies and gentlemen. The following is his address to the President of the United States:

*Mr. President:* Under the direction of my commanding general, I am the honored instrument, (and I here take occasion to express my thanks for the distinguished compliment,) of presenting to your excellency these trophies of victory, won in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. It is not in the spirit of triumph over a defeated, and I must say, gallant enemy, that they are presented on the part of the army; but rather in conformity with usage, to gratify popular curiosity, and as some evidence that the soldiers of the republic have done their duty.

*A Man Suspended by his Thumb.*—The New York Gazette and Times has the following thrilling account of a man being suspended by his thumb:

A Mr. Gray, of Providence, while engaged in painting the Congregational meeting house of Kingston, ascended the steeple to take off the vane for gilding.—The ladders reached the foot of the iron spire on which the vane turned, 12 to 15 feet above. Mr. Gray ascended the iron spire by grasping with his hands and twisting his legs round the bar of iron, which did not exceed two and a half inches in diameter, relying upon the ball, half way up the spire, to rest his foot on, and from which position he could take the vane off with his right hand. While he was in the very act, the ball on which his feet rested gave way and ran down the spire. At this moment, Mr. Gray was raising the vane over the end of the spire; as he did so, the spire growing smaller, made a convenient place for his thumb to keep the balance in the gudgeon bore, when the ball gave away under his feet and he sunk. The vane falling back with his thumb in the gudgeon bore, held him fast, with his feet three or four feet from any thing to rest upon.—He made two or three efforts to extricate his thumb, but without success, and after his strength was nearly exhausted he called for help. His life now depended upon the strength of his left hand. The consternation of the beholders was great—some running one way and some the other to obtain something to release the man from his perilous situation, while others turned away unwilling to witness the catastrophe which they apprehended in a few minutes. Mr. J. H. Clarke, one of the painters, came immediately up the spire, and placing his shoulder under the feet of the suspended man, at once relieved him. The scene was terrible to behold.

*A Pretty Hard Hit.*—The Rockville Journal has the following:

"We see it stated in the papers all over the country that this Mexican war must ultimately sink the locofoco party.—Well, it may ultimately do so, but if the war be continued, and our volunteers are kept there until after the coming elections, we will be decently used up, as it is stated, and we believe correctly, that three fourths of the volunteers who are now fighting their country's battles, are Whigs."

When there is a bull broke loose every man takes to a tree. But this is not the case with the Democratic Bulls in Congress. When they break loose, it is understood that they mean no harm, and every man of their party quietly keeps his seat. Mr. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, personated a mad bull the other day, and raved as if he were going to tear his party to pieces. But when the general call was heard, to come to the scratch, he became perfectly docile, and submitted his neck to the party yoke without a whimper.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

*Good Luck.*—By the last steamer from England, Mr. James Anderton, a respectable manufacturer at Dayton, Ohio, received information of the death of a cousin, who was heir to the large entailed estate of Sir Lawrence Anderton, formerly of Bolton, Lancashire. The same letter imparted the good news to Mr. Anderton of Dayton, that he was the next in succession, and that the estate produced an annual income of £50,000 sterling. Mr. Anderton lost no time in making his arrangements to visit England, and we understand he leaves immediately in the ship *Empire* for Liverpool.—*N. Y. Express.*

*Wrinkles.*—Young woman, would you have wrinkles on your face? Not for the world, you reply. Then cease fretting and murmuring and repining. Rise at early dawn, take the broom, sweep the floor, make the beds, and get breakfast yourself. Such employment, with a cheerful heart, will keep you from growing prematurely old and having your face lined with wrinkles and scowls.—*Port. Bulletin.*

An exchange says that restless and crying infants may frequently be relieved and quieted by a draught of cold water. Who knows but this simple agent might profitably supersede both spanking and pargorie?

### DRESS AND DEMEANOR OF LADIES

If slovenliness is culpable in a man; how much more so it is in a woman! No female who has any regard for herself, or any respect for the society in which she moves, will be neglectful of her personal appearance. It is true there is danger in running into the opposite extreme—of attaching too much importance and giving too much time to dress; but it is easy to hit a happy medium in this respect, and do perfect justice to the toilet at the same time that no moral, social, or intellectual duty is slighted.

There is a nameless charm about their style of dress with some women, which seems a part of their character, it is so indescribable. It is not in costliness of material, nor in brilliancy of colors, but in the felicity of adaptation of color, style and manufacture. The dress seems as naturally a part of them as their hair.—We feel that any other costume would be inappropriate. The "Cynthia of the minute" seems to have lent her zone.

*Clerical Wit.*—A celebrated Clergyman of the Baptist persuasion, personally known to many of the oldest inhabitants of this city, during a portion of his life while settled in New York, was waited on by an old woman and a young man, who desired him to join them in marriage. Much to their surprise he utterly refused to perform the ceremony. Being asked the reason for his conduct, he replied: "I am always ready to marry a young man and a young woman, for such a match I consider is often of God's making, and I will marry an old man and a young woman, for such a match is one of man's making, but I will not marry an old woman and a young man, for such a match I believe to be the devil's making."—*Prov. Transcript.*

*Immense Natural Bee-Hive.*—In a cavern on the right bank of the Colorado, about seven miles from Austin, there is an immense hive of wild bees. On a warm day a dark stream of bees may be constantly seen winding out from the cavern like a dark wreath of smoke.—The stream often appears one or two feet in diameter near the cliff, and gradually spreads out like a fan, growing thinner and thinner at a distance from the cavern until it disappears. The number issuing from this cavern must be incalculably great, probably greater than the number in a thousand or ten thousand ordinary hives. The oldest settlers say that the hive was there when they first arrived in the country; and it is quite probable that it existed in the same state many years previous to the settlement of this country. It was estimated that there are many tons of honey and wax in this immense hive; and if its contents could be extricated readily, they would doubtless be found far more valuable than the contents of any silver or gold mine that adventurers have been seeking for years in that section.—*Texas Telegraph.*

*Strange Accident.*—A lad in Milton, N. J., was grinding his scythe at a water stone, when taking up the scythe to examine the edge, the stone in its revolutions, it is supposed, struck his elbow, which threw the scythe against his throat, inflicting a ghastly wound, and severing the jugular vein. His father ran to his assistance and endeavored to staunch the blood—but all in vain, the unfortunate boy survived but a few moments.

*Germany.*—Emigration to the United States is going on most extensively. In some places the greater part of the inhabitants of villages have taken their departure, and in one instance, the people of one village, (in Hesse) young and old, male and female, have gone en masse. The desire for emigration is still raging, to such an extent, that farmers are selling off their little properties, at a loss of from 20 to 25 per cent.

*Robbers Repulsed.*—David Winebrenner and Alex. Koser state that on the 10th inst. whilst crossing the Allegheny mountains in Pennsylvania, they were attacked by three armed men with bludgeons. They state that they repulsed them with a revolver and an iron wrench, wounding two of them it was thought severely.

*Growth of St. Louis.*—St. Louis, says the Reveille, eighty years ago was the site of a trader's shantee; eighteen years ago it contained five thousand souls; now it has forty-five thousand people, forty-five churches, and twice as many steamboats.

We never knew a man or boy, who from early life, spoke the truth and shunned a falsehood, that was not virtuous in all other respects, and who did not acquire and enjoy the confidence and esteem of society.

The Picayune says mosquitoes are like doctors—they never let bleed without running up a bill.

Why are young ladies like thieves? Only because they hook each other's frocks, and each other's beaux.

"Ah, ha!" said the farmer to the corn. Oh, how!" said the corn to the farmer.



## CONQUERING AND TO CONQUER.

The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* gives us, in his letter of the 14th instant, a further insight into the plans and purposes of the Administration. It appears from this letter, to be the opinion of the Administration that Congress, in complying with the recommendation of the President to recognize the independence of Mexico, has committed a very grave error. "The WAR WILL CONTINUE FOR SOME YEARS!" But let the correspondent of the "Journal" speak for himself.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1846.

The authority of the Executive to conquer all Mexico is very ample, under the act recognizing the existing war, and the policy of striking at Upper California cannot be doubted; for it will be the easiest and most convenient way of forcing Mexico to do justice. The object of all the movements of the United States Government in this war is declared to be the establishment of the Rio Grande as the boundary of the United States, and the payment of certain indemnities in favor of our citizens. Mr. McKay declared, in his speech, that this Government was ready to make peace on these terms. No one can imagine that the United States will make peace on any terms short of these. If Mexico should not be prepared to pay the indemnities, then it is probable that this Government will take Upper California in pledge for their ultimate payment, or purchase it and assume the payment of all the sums ascertained to be due to our citizens.

Should the war continue for some years—AND THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT IT WILL—the whole of the northern provinces will be revolutionized, and become independent of Mexico. Arista was himself at the head of a movement some time ago, which had this object in view. These provinces will, in the mean time, be rapidly settled by American citizens, as Texas was. Few of the volunteers who go to Texas, ever intend to return. They go with the declared purpose of settling in the country; and after some years, it is easy to foresee that each of these provinces will become assimilated in institutions and population and policy to the Western and Southwestern States of this Union.

If the line between the Northern and Southern provinces of Mexico be drawn from Cape St. Lucas eastward to the Gulf of Mexico, the northern independent provinces would be as follows: New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, part of New Leon, and Tamaulipas, Durango, Sonora, and Upper and Lower California. These States embrace one-half of the Mexican territory, but only one-fourteenth part of her population; that is, about five hundred thousand souls, all of them of European or Indian blood, without admixture with that of the African.

## LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Arrival of Steamer Telegraph.—By the arrival of the Telegraph, Capt. Aud at New Orleans, the Times has received Galveston papers to the 7th inst. The Telegraph left Brasos Santiago on the 5th, which latter place she left on the 3d, direct to Mobile. She took out four companies of ninety men each, and landed them at Brasos Island. We are glad to learn that all the river boats except the Potomac, which lately left Galveston for the Rio Grande, have arrived safely. Without them Gen. Taylor would be unable to move his army and stores, and with them he will probably send the supplies up the river, and put the troops in motion without loss of time.

It was reported, as we learn, in Havana, that Santa Anna will try his fortunes once more in the troubled waters of his native country, and will leave, in company with Almonte and Rejon, for Vera Cruz, by the next English steamer, which was expected the 9th inst. He has been promised, so it is stated, by the garrison at San Juan de Ulloa, to be received with open arms. Other accounts announced that he intended to return to Mexico in the British brig of war Varian. Perhaps Commodore Conner may stop him on the way, as he has declared that he will continue the war with us vigorously. If he reach Mexico, we have no doubt there will be a revolution, and Paredes will be hurled from power.

Santa Anna returns not to make overtures of peace, but to carry on the war with vigor such as, it is believed, no other Mexican can exert, and with a spirit which he alone can infuse into the army.

Departure of Troops.—The 1st Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, 780 men, left New Orleans on the 12th inst. in the steam ships Galveston and Alabama. The 3d Regiment from the same State, also left for the same destination, in the ships Gen. Veazie and Charleston, 519 men.

The U. S. Government has purchased at New Orleans six light draught steamboats for the use of the Army on the Rio Grande. Five of them have been despatched to their destination, and the other will be as soon as some necessary repairs are made. Five steamboats of the same class were purchased on the Ohio river a short time since for the transportation of troops up the Rio Grande.

A Governor's Nose Pulled.—It seems that Governor Whitcomb, of Indiana, had his nose pulled, at New Albany, one day last week, by a captain of the volunteers, named Dighton. The why and wherefore is not given.

## DEMOCRATIC TARIFF MEETING.

A democratic mass meeting, to sustain the tariff of 1842, was held at the Exchange Saloon in Philadelphia, on Saturday evening week. The Hon. Calvin Blythe was called upon to preside, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents from each of the Congressional districts. Resolutions strongly protesting against the bill to repeal the tariff of 1842, were adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting looks with amazement upon the folly of this second attempt to inflict a system of low duties upon our country, when we remember that under 20 per cent. duty we were unable to meet the annual expenses of government by about \$6,000,000 per annum; while under the present tariff we have not only been able to defray the expenses of government, but have, in addition, paid off about \$10,000,000 of national debt. Even the English themselves have acknowledged the policy of our having a judicious tariff, which is rendered palpable from the fact, that when we had a tariff of 20 per cent. even a dollar could be borrowed of them at 6 per cent. interest, while under the tariff of '42 they have been begging us to accept their money at 1 per cent.

Resolved, That we protest against the present Tariff Bill before the Senate, because it assaults every species of industry in the country, and bases its alleged advantages on the increased amount of foreign manufactured articles that it is supposed it will bring into the country, which increased importation can have no other effect than to send our money abroad, instead of purchasing at home from our working people. The McKay Bill strikes directly at the prosperity of the tailor, the shoemaker, the papermaker, the bookbinder, the ship carpenter, the weaver, the spinner, the printers of cotton, the hatter, the black and white smith, the machinist, the glass blower, and a host of other occupations too tedious to enumerate, down to the children in the factories, and even to the unprotected and most generally widowed or parentless seamstress, who labors incessantly for a pittance that is now scarcely sufficient to keep body and soul together—nor does it stop here in its course of devastation. The thousands and tens of thousands of our industrious fellow citizens engaged in our coal mines, our furnaces, forges, rolling mills, foundries, machine shops, &c. &c., as well as the immense body of persons engaged in transporting our coal, iron, and other productions will be materially injured, thrown out of employment, and thus the ruin will extend, until it reaches all classes and conditions of our citizens (except, probably, the office-holders,) and overwhelms us in wretchedness and destitution.

Resolved, That no country can be prosperous or happy that has not every branch of society fully engaged in some useful occupation—and in proportion as we send abroad to foreign countries for foreign manufactures we injure our own factories, detract from the industry of our own looms, and impoverish the country.

Resolved, That we will not give credence to the rumor that is afloat, that Vice President Dallas, in the event of an equally divided Senate, will vote for the bill reducing the tariff now before the Senate; as in that case he would not be only voting against the best interests of Pennsylvania, but would also destroy the vote of one of our Senators, and thus by gaining a Vice President, our State would really lose a vote in the Senate, on the most important question affecting the interests of Pennsylvania which could possibly come before it.

Resolved, That we cannot but view Mr. Walker's assertion, "that the bill now before the Senate will increase rather than diminish the revenue arising from the tariff," as visionary and speculative; and we are strengthened in this opinion from the fact that an importation of \$100,000,000 worth of goods under the present tariff, will produce as much revenue as the importation of \$145,000,000 worth of goods under Mr. Kay's bill.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the nation could not possibly sustain a greater tariff than the one that has been proposed, and that the importation of foreign goods into this country annually—when even it would succeed in raising a revenue—its effect would be to cripple every branch of our national industry.

The thanks of the meeting were returned to Senators Sturgeon and Cameron, and the members of Congress and the Legislature who approved of the act of 1842. Addresses were then delivered by the Hon. J. B. Sutherland and Wm. A. Kinsie, Esq. The latter gave statistics showing that in the event of the passage of Mr. McKay's bill, New England could be sold in Philadelphia at 70 cents per ton cheaper than the anthracite from the mines of our own commonwealth. Other resolutions offered by Mr. Kinsie were then adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

Baltimore Flour Inspections.—Some idea may be formed of the business done in Baltimore in flour when we state, as we learn from a table in Lyford's Journal, that the quantity inspected during the year ending with June last, amounted to seven hundred and fifty-six thousand eight hundred and fifty-two barrels, and twenty seven thousand, three hundred and eleven half barrels. This exceeds in amount any previous year since 1795; the next largest being that which ended with June, 1830, which was 741,979 bbls., and 21,196 half bbls.—Sun.

U. S. Senator.—The Legislature of Maine, have made choice of Hon. James W. Bradley, of Augusta, as Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next.

## CANAL COMMISSIONER.

It is fortunate for Pennsylvania, and for the Tariff cause, that we have an opportunity this fall of expressing our opinion in regard to the policy to be pursued in relation to the protection of our home interests, says the *Pittsburg Gazette*. In the campaign of 1844, the Locofoco party, as well as the Whig, professed to be friendly to the Tariff of 1842. "Polk and the Tariff of 1842" was inscribed on their banners, and it was boldly written on the stump and through the press, that "Polk was a better Tariff man than Clay." Even lying letters, sent forth on purpose to deceive, were written by the leaders of the party. Both parties proclaimed to be for the Pennsylvania policy, and for the Tariff of 1842.

The result of the contest was the election of Mr. Polk, elected too, in Pennsylvania, as a Tariff man. Subsequent events have, however, shown that so far from being a friend of protection he is bitterly opposed to it, and the Tariff of 1842. This the Whigs knew before this they proclaimed abroad; and this the leaders of the Locofoco party knew, but the honest portion of that party believed their leaders, and refused to listen to the Whigs.

But now, when the question is settled beyond contradiction, that not only Mr. Polk, but the whole Locofoco party out of Pennsylvania, is deadly hostile to protection, and that the only hope of protecting home industry, now, as heretofore, rests with the Whig party, we confidently expect that every honest Tariff man in the Locofoco ranks, who has been heretofore deceived in this matter, will come out boldly and join the Whig ranks, and thus become an active member of the only Tariff party in the country.

If our expectations are realized we shall elect our worthy candidate for Canal Commissioner, Mr. POWER, most triumphantly. He represents the Tariff party, and his election will be hailed as a triumph—as a return of our swimmer to the shore—back to the principle bound for the Pacific slope of the American continent.

Mr. Chamberlain reports that previously to his leaving, four United States military officers had arrived at the Mount Pisgah camp, for the purpose of enlisting five hundred Mormons for the Santa Fe campaign. They were referred to headquarters at Council Bluffs, for which place they immediately set out. It was supposed that the force would be enrolled without delay. If so, it will furnish Col. Kearney with a regiment of well-disciplined soldiers, who are already prepared to march.

Mr. Chamberlain represents the health of the travelling Mormons as good, considering the exposure to which they have been subjected. They are carrying on a small trade in provisions with the settlers in the country, with whom they mingle on the most friendly terms.

The St. Louis papers of the 15th inst. state that the Mormon city of Nauvoo was again the theatre of excitement. On the 12th a body of about eighty persons, mounted and armed, left there for the purpose of pursuing some desperadoes who, it was said, had severely beaten a small body of Mormons and New Citizens, whilst engaged in harvesting in a field, a short distance from the city; five or six of them were arrested and lodged in jail on Saturday.

It was believed that a fight between the New Citizens and Anties was near a crisis, and more probable than at any time since the origin of the difficulties. The harvesters are said to have been most cruelly used, flayed almost alive with hickory goads and then thrown into a ditch and covered over with brush and dirt; this outrage had terribly inflamed the citizens of Nauvoo.

A Female Riot.—On Friday morning, the 10th of July, between the hours of 1 and 2, about forty ladies of the village of Utica, Michigan, secretly assembled, proceeded to a bowling alley, armed with axes, hatchets, hammers, &c., and completely demolished it. They had viewed this infamous foe to their domestic peace for some time with anxious and jealous eyes, and having availed themselves of a legal proceeding against it, determined for once to take the law into their own hands. They went at it with much spirit and energy—broke the bed of the alley at the time of his death. He was a native of the State of Maine, and entered the Army as second lieutenant in 1815.

Shocking Tragedy.—We learn, says the St. Louis Organ, that a man by the name of James Duncan, who resided near Collinsville, Ill., when a short distance from his dwelling, which he had just left in company with a Miss Page, to go fishing, was attacked on the morning of the 15th by about forty armed men, some disguised, and shot by several of them. He was instantly killed, his body being perforated by about thirty or forty bullets. Miss Page was wounded in the breast. She fought bravely, shooting and wounding one of the party. She afterwards fled to the woods, in her fright, and has not been since seen. The murders are said to have been committed for the purpose of obtaining a reward, and no cause for the deed is known.

Indian Costume.—In Washington recently, during the hot weather, it was said that one of the Indians now in this city was going up the avenue clothed in such apparel as civilization was heaping upon him. Feeling them of no manner of use, he took off his pantaloons, threw them over his arm, and strode on the avenue, attracting quite as much notice with them on his arm as if they had been on his legs.

The Central Rail Road.—The project of a Rail Road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg—the great antagonistic scheme to the "Right of Way"—seems to be in rather a desperate situation. Ten millions at the very least would be required to construct it. The books for subscription were opened a good while in Philadelphia, and about \$50,000 subscribed—not enough, we believe, to secure the charter. The subscriptions at Lancaster, Harrisburg and other places in the interior were mere nothing. After a long struggle, and great controversy on the public prints, the Common Council at Philadelphia has determined by a vote not to subscribe the two and a half millions which were expected from that quarter. In the mean time, the Right of Way by means of the Pittsburg and Connelville Rail Road seems to go ahead.—York Rep.

Gov. Bennett's Story.—Gov. Bennett, of Vermont, had his left arm amputated at the shoulder blade lately, the result of an accident at the hand twenty-five years ago.

## LATE FROM THE MORMON CAMP.

The Hancock Eagle of the 10th inst. notices the arrival there of Mr. S. CHAMBERLAIN, who left the most distant camp of the Mormons at Council Bluffs on the 26th ult., and on his route passed the whole line of Mormon encampments. He says that the advance company of the Mormons, with whom were the Twelve, had a train of one thousand wagons, and were encamped on the east bank of the Missouri river in the neighborhood of the Council Bluffs. They were employed in the construction of boats for the purpose of crossing the river.

The second company had encamped temporarily at station No. 2, which has been christened Mount Pisgah. They mustered about three thousand strong, and were recruiting their cattle preparatory to a fresh start. A third company had halted for a similar purpose at Garden Grove, on the head waters of Grand River, where they have put in about two thousand acres of corn for the benefit of the people in general. Between Garden Grove and the Mississippi River Mr. Chamberlain counted over one thousand wagons en route to join the main bodies in advance.

The whole number of teams attached to the Mormon expedition is about three thousand seven hundred, and it is estimated that each team will average at least three persons; and perhaps four. The whole number of souls now on the road may be set down in round numbers at twelve thousand. From two to three thousand have disappeared from Nauvoo in various directions. Many have left for Council Bluffs by the way of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers; others have dispersed to parts unknown; and about eight hundred or less still remain in Illinois. This comprises the entire Mormon population that once flourished in Hancock county. In their palmy days they probably numbered between fifteen and sixteen thousand souls, most of which are now scattered upon the prairies, and have been driven back to the Pacific slope of the American continent.

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## Fourth of July Celebration.

At Captain McKnight's.

A meeting was held at the house of Captain Thomas McKnight in Franklin township, on the Fourth of July 1846, by a respectable number of citizens, without distinction of parties—General WALKER, Sr. was appointed President, (George A. Marchant of the day, Captain THOMAS MCKNIGHT, Orator of the day, and PHILIP HANS and JOHN R. MULLER, committee of arrangements. The object of the meeting being stated in an excellent address, very appropriate to the occasion, by the Orator of the day, the following toasts were read:

1st. The day we celebrate—May the memory of the patriots who achieved it remain sacred in the bosoms of all Americans, as a free and happy people.

2d. May this happy confederated Union never be dissolved in time immemorial.

3d. May our flag, with its stars and stripes, planted by the eagle, be respected in all ports and by all nations.

4th. May moderation and wisdom be exercised by our Chief Magistrate, and guide the councils of our Sanhedrim.

5th. May the Divine Blessing, which designed us to become a free people, protect us in our liberties against all other nations.

6th. May every war we have with any nation prove to have a Washington.

7th. We tender our best regards to "Old Rough and Ready" for his soldierly bravery and patriotic spirit, as a General in guiding our brave soldiers to victory—wishing him success to a speedy termination of the present war, and the enjoyment of long life and happy days.

8th. We congratulate our volunteers in the different States for their willingness to maintain and defend our rights as a free and independent nation.

9th. We tender our best wishes and desire for the success and prosperity of our fellow-citizens who have braved the dangers of "winding their way" across the Rocky Mountains to the Oregon Territory, thereby extending our liberties, rights and principles to the Pacific ocean.

10th. May the proud Keystone State vanquish her debt and redeem her pledged faith.

11th. May the agricultural interests of the country, producing wealth, receive proper attention and patronage from our legislators.

12th. May our manufactures receive a proper protection by our legislative bodies, to their increase and prosperity, so as to be able to compete with all other nations.

13th. To the fair daughters of America—May their angelic qualities be duly appreciated by men—the single married and the married happy.

Each toast was read and accompanied by "canonading and three cheers." There were several addresses delivered on the occasion, very appropriate, by John R. Mullet and others. Our company had the happiness of being joined by three young gentlemen on their way from Baltimore—Messrs. George F. Schriever, Robert A. Clark and D. J. Beasle—who delivered very excellent and appropriate addresses.

After partaking of suitable refreshments prepared for the occasion, many toasts were given by the citizens, and the celebration closed in good order, and much to the satisfaction of the company.

(Signed by the President and Marshal.)

Gen. Scott.—Some of the Canada papers are copying with much gusto, the attacks of some Locofoco papers upon General Scott. The *Detroit Advertiser* says:—

"These Britons bitterly remember Lundy's Lane, Chippewa and Fort Erie, and they are delighted to find Americans abusing and blackguarding the heroes who there struck down the British flag."

This may be natural enough for some of the baser sort of Britons and renegades in Canada, though it will be despised by the more gallant spirits even there; but what shall we say of men on American soil, claiming to be Americans, within sight of some of the most renowned fields of American valor, who like a pack of hounds, or sneaking cowardly wolves, attempt to hunt down a man whose whole life has been consecrated to the service of his country, and whose achievements, both in war and peace, illumine many of the brightest pages in our nation's history. The gallant soldier has been caught in the toils of mouling wily politicians, but they may push the matter too far. The people are generous as well as just.—*Buffalo Com.*

Nailed to the Coffin.—Of the deliberate wrongs done to Pennsylvania on the subject of the Tariff, by the prevailing party, and their name is legion; the worst is the last. The falsehood of affecting a friendship for the tariff of '42, in the contest of '44—the treachery of opposition to that tariff in '46—the support of the men who thus war against the rights and interests of Pennsylvania—are sufficient to condemn and disgrace any party, but the final wrong, the denial of the pledge of '44, adds mockery and insult to all. The bond has been violated, and they now deny the signature. They have formally alleged that no such promise was made—no such pledge was given. We charge them with this denial as with a crime. Their speakers, journals, banners and shouts spoke of nothing but the tariff of '42. But two years are past and all is denied. We venture to say that no criminal caught in the fact, ever bravered it more impudently.

Nor is this position assumed by the shameless, irresponsible members of the party only; Messrs. Buchanan and Dallas, and their organs, deny their engagements made to millions. Of what shall we imagine the people of Pennsylvania made? They have ears and heard their speeches; they have eyes and saw their banners—in all time, and among every people, the most formal expression of faith, they have memories, and they must be true indeed if all this be forgotten. What, then, means the denial? It is their duty defence. If the charge be true, it is overwhelming. No party, no man would trust the statesman convicted of a falsehood and fraud so base and dishonorable. But, even under the force of necessity, such a plea is an insult to the people. It suggests that they are capable of apprehension, indignity, and memory—to be deceived by any individual, and used for any purpose.—*Am.*

Not a single person was present at the meeting.

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## REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legates and other persons concerned, that the AD-MINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 21st day of August next, viz:

The account of F. W. Kuchler, Administrator (de bonis non) of the Estate of Joseph Bantzley, deceased.

The account of James Moore, Administrator (de bonis non, with the will annexed,) of the Estate of Susannah Dill, deceased.

The account of John A. Ziegler, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John Ziegler, deceased, who was one of the Administrators of the Estate of George Scheaffer, deceased.

The account of Samuel Durboraw, Administrator of the Estate of George Bender, deceased.

The account of Samuel Durboraw and Jacob Hulick, Executors of the last will and testament of Isaac Hulick, deceased.

The account of John Brough, one of the Administrators of the Estate of George Scheaffer, deceased.

The final account of Abraham Fisher and Isaac Fisher, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Fisher, deceased.

The account of George Ickes, Administrator with the will annexed, of the Estate of Charles Rinehart, deceased.

The final account of James H. Neely, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Neely, deceased.

The account of Nicholas Bushey, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Walter, deceased.

The account of Theresa Trent and Levi T. Williams, Executors of the last will and testament of Isaac Trent, deceased.

The account of John P. Wolf, Administrator of the Estate of William Ashbaugh, deceased.

The account of Philip T. Essick and John Houck, Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Essick, deceased.

The guardianship account of Henry Emlet and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of Edward Emlet.

The guardianship account of Henry and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of George Emlet.

The guardianship account of Henry Emlet and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of Sarah Emlet.

The guardianship account of Henry Emlet and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of Man Emlet.

The account of Jacob Shank, Administrator (de bonis non) of the Estate of Jacob Weidaw, deceased.

The account of Jacob Myers, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Toot, deceased.

ROBERT COBBAN, Register.  
Register's Office, Gettysburg,  
July 13, 1846.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Of all kinds, and in any quantity.

CAN be supplied by the subscriber, at his Plainfield Nurseries, near PETERSBURG, (York Springs) Adams Co., Pa.

His supply of APPLE TREES is very large—having from 20,000 to 25,000 suitable trees on hand, and he feels confident that, for size and beauty of appearance, they will surpass any others in the market.

He warrants all his Trees to be genuine.—His TERMS are AS LOW as Trees can be purchased elsewhere. A considerable reduction made to those who take large quantities, or who buy to sell again.

Catalogues sent to those who wish them.

WM. WRIGHT.

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 20 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 36 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and earned at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia at No. 305 Market Street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

PLUMB

National Daguerrian Gallery

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOTS, FOUNDED 1840.

Awarded the MEDAL, FOUR FIRST PREMIUMS, and TWO HIGHEST HONORS, by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautiful Colored Daguerreotypes, and best apparatus ever exhibited.

No. 205 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, adjoining Campbell's Jewelry Store.

Corner Hall, Penn. Avenue Washington, D. C.

221 Broadway, N. York—Market Street, Boston.

Court St., Boston. Main Street, Du Buque.

26 Chestnut St., Phila. Broadway, Saratoga.

66 Canal St., N. Y. Don's Buildings, Alb.

101 West 4th St., Middle St., Portland.

101 West 4th



## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday, 21st July next, at the late residence of THOMAS WRIGHT, deceased, in Tyrone township, the Personal Property of said deceased, consisting in part of

**HORSES**  
AND HORSE GEARS,  
Horned Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, 1 two-horse Wagon, Plough, Harrow, and other Farming Utensils, Grain and Hay, Corn in the Ground, Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, &c. &c.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. Attendance given by  
HANSON T. WRIGHT, Adm'r.  
June 22.

## LAST NOTICE.

THE books of the late Firm of T. WARREN & CO. have been placed in the hands of A. R. STRYKER, Esq. for collection. All claims not settled on or before the 1st day of August next, will be put in suit.  
June 5.

## STRAY COWS.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in McAllen township, on the 6th of June.

## TWO COWS.

One red, with a star in her forehead; the other red and white spotted; one of them has had a calf since the came.  
The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.  
JACOB SMITH.  
July 6.

## THE HERRIES

ARE invited to call and examine my assortment of LAWNS, BAREGES, BALZARINES, GINGHAMS, GINGHAM LAWNS, which for beauty of style and cheapness cannot be surpassed.  
R. W. MSHERRY.

May 4.

Cloths, Tweeds & Cassimeres.

JUST received, some very fine and coarse

Tweeds, Cloths and Cassimeres.

R. W. MSHERRY.

May 4.

## DOCTORS BERLUCHY &amp; BELL

BEG leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument

is the only one now known, that can be applied

with safety to the most tender organs, as the

eye and ear. They have in their possession

the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from

Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from

many who have obtained cures and relief from

maladies considered incurable by other remedies.

This instrument may be found useful in

Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Doloré, Spasms,

Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other

diseases incident to Females. The fluid is

conveyed through the system, not by shocks as

heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream,

which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who

may apply, at the Office of Dr. BELL, and those

who cannot be removed, will be waited on at

their residence.  
Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

## NOTICE.

Estate of James Lockhart, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of

JAMES LOCKHART, late of Mountpleasant

township, Adams county, deceased, having been

granted to the subscribers, they hereby give

notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and

settle the same; and those who have claims, to

present the same, properly authenticated, for set-

tlement.  
The first named Executor resides in Stra-

ban township, the latter in Mountpleasant.

JOHN DICKSON, Jr. & Esrs.

MOSES LOCKHART, Jr.

May 25.

## IMPORTANT TO ALL

## COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining,

at all times, pure and highly

avored

## TEAS.

By the single pound or larger quantity, at the

PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,

20 South Second Street, between Market and

Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed,

almost impossible, to obtain always good Green

and Black Teas. But now you have only to

visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain

as delicious and fragrant Tea as you could wish

for. All tastes can here be suited, with the ad-

vantage of getting a pure article at a low price.

June 22.

## Farmers, Attend!

## BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the

public that he continues the BLACK-

SMITHING BUSINESS, in all its branches,

at his Old Stand in York street—East end—

(formerly Buckingham's establishment) where

he will execute all work in his line, in a most

substantial manner, and on reasonable terms.

He invites calls from Farmers and others,

assuring them that he will do all work in such

a manner as cannot but please.  
LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

## Shaw's &amp; Bonnets.

Another Lot of those large and

beautiful BARAGE SHAWLS, Satin

Stripes, and Plaid—various shades; also

another supply of New Style

NEAPOLITAN BONNETS,

Just received and for sale by

D. MIDDLECOFF.

May 11.

CALICOES.

Large Assortment of beautiful style

CALICOES—just received and for sale

R. W. MSHERRY.

May 4.

## WM. B. MCDONNELL,

## ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin

House formerly occupied as Sheriff's Of-

fice, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.  
Dec. 23.

## LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber having removed from Get-

tyburg, persons having business with

him may find him, during all the Courts, and

every Tuesday throughout the year, at the Ho-

tel of James McCosh, in Gettysburg, and at all

other times at his residence in Littlestown.

The undersigned is Commissioner for the

Acknowledgment of Deeds and all other instru-

ments of writing, under seal, to be used in the

State of Maryland.  
WM. MSHERRY.  
March 30.

## LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends,

and informs them that he has made arrange-

ments to continue to practice as usual in the

Courts of Adams county, under the new regula-

tion of the times for holding them.  
Feb. 2.

## THOMAS MCREARY,

## ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southeast Corner of the

Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B.

Kurtz and R. W. MSHERRY'S Store.  
Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

## GROCERIES &amp; QUEENSWARE.

JUST received, a general assortment of Gro-

ceries and Queensware, which I will dis-

pose of at small profits.  
R. W. MSHERRY.

May 4.

## P. F. THIES

## National Daguerrian Gallery

And Photographic Furnishing Depots.

AWARDED the Medal, Four first premi-

ums, and Two Highest Honors by the

Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and

Pennsylvania, for the most beautiful colored

Daguerotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, with-

out regard to weather.

Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and

Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia,

136 Chestnut st.; Boston, 75 Court and 58

Hanover sts.; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore st.;

Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg,

Va., Mechanics Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth

and Walnut, 176 Main st.; Saratoga Springs,

Broadway.  
June 8.

## DOMESTICS.

THOSE wishing to buy Domestic Goods,

can buy them of R. W. MSHERRY, as

cheap as at any other Store in Town.  
May 4.

## NEW WINE &amp; LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the

public that they have opened a WINE

AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly

kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King,

on the south side of Main street, a few doors

west of the Market House, and adjoining the

residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the

Borough of York, where they will constantly have

on hand for sale a choice and well selected as-

sortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDONS AND BITTERS,

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those

who may need articles in their line to give them

a call, as they are confident that they can please

them both as regards quality and price, great

care having been taken in the selection of their

stock.  
York, Feb. 23.

## FREIGHTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

## REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of

Barthen Cars between PHILADEL-

PHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of

all kinds of Freight to or from York and the

adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30

cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more,

25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hun-

dred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia so-

liehied and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Mar-

ket street—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, ad-

joining P. A. & S. Small.  
HENRY KAUFFELT.  
York, April 20.

## PLUMES

## National Daguerrian Gallery

AND

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOTS.

FOUNDED 1840.

AWARDED the MEDAL, FOUR FIRST PRIZES,

and Two Highest Honors, by the Institutes

of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylv-

ania, respectively, for the most beauti-

fully Colored Daguerotypes, and

best apparatus ever exhibited.

No. 205 Baltimore Street, Baltimore

adjoining Campbell's Jewelry Store.

Concert Hall, Penn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

251 Broadway, N. York, Market St., St. Louis,

75 Court St., Boston, Main Street, Du Buque,

136 Chestnut St., Phila., Broadway, Saratoga,

46 Canal St., N. O., Douc's Buildings, Alb.

127 Viell Rue de Teni—Middle St., Portland,

place, Paris, Main St., Newport.

32 Church St., Liverpool —, Norfolk, Va.

39 Main St., Lou. Ky. —, Petersburg, Va.

176 Main St., Cin. O. —  
May 11.

## Bonnets, Ribbons &amp; Flowers.

THE subscriber has just received a large

assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, Wreaths

and Flowers; also, a fine lot of Shawls, Para-

soles, Parasollettes and Sun Shades, for sale by

R. W. MSHERRY.  
May 4.

## IMPORTANT NEWS!

## NOW FOR BARGAINS?

## GEORGE H. SWOFF

RETURNS his thanks to his friends for

the liberal patronage hitherto extended

him, and respectfully invites all persons desir-

ous of securing first-rate Furniture at reason-

able prices, to call at his

Cabinet-making Establishment,

in York street, a few doors east of Waites' Ho-

tel, where he will be prepared to make, to order,

DINING, CENTRE, & TOILET

TABLES,

Bedsteads, Sideboards, Sofas,

BUREAUS, CUPBOARDS,

Work, Wash and Candle Stands, &c.

together with every article in his line of busi-

ness. He will also keep on hand the various

articles of Furniture, made of the best materi-

als, and in the neatest style. All orders for

Work will be promptly attended to on the most

reasonable terms. Give us a call!

COFFINS will be furnished at all times

upon the shortest notice.

Country Produce will be taken in ex-

change for Furniture.  
Gettysburg, June 15.

## NEW

## TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Franklin W. Benwiddie.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of

Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that

he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

of J. H. Skelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly op-

posite Mr. Buchler's Apothecary & Book Store,

where he is prepared to execute all work in

his line with neatness and promptness, and in

the latest and most approved style. All work

entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His

terms will be very moderate, for Cash or

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly re-





# Adams Sentinel.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, July 27, 1846.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.  
**JAMES M. POWER,**  
OF MERCER COUNTY.

Hon. M. McCLELLAN will accept our thanks for pamphlet copies of the speeches of Messrs. Benton, Collamer, and Strohm.

We are also indebted to Hon. J. BLANCHARD for the speech of Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee.

## Infanticide.

A coroner's inquest was held on Monday week, upon the body of a male infant, found dead upon the premises of Mr. Day, in Huntingtown township. Their verdict was, that its death was caused by strangulation, and that their belief was that its mother, Margaret Rodgers, was the murderer. Process was issued against her; but she has been so ill that her removal to prison has not yet taken place.

## Pennsylvania Volunteers.

An official list of the Pennsylvania Volunteers who have tendered their services to the President of the U. States, through the Governor, appears in the Harrisburg papers. It appears there are 99 full companies, enough to constitute nine regiments, instead of the six required by the President. In the list we again observe the "GETTYSBURG GUARDS," 77 men—D. M. Smyser, Captain—Aaron De Goff, First Lieutenant. In regard to this, a miserable hoax has been practiced upon the authorities at Harrisburg—as there is no such Company in existence. The author should be ferreted out, and we have but little doubt will be.

Graham's Magazine, for August, is on our desk—and is filled, as usual, with highly interesting articles. Its embellishments are an exquisite landscape, "Punco Indians," a likeness of Alfred D. Street, one of the contributors to the Magazine, the Paris Fashions, the "Disturbed Fisherman," and two pages of Music.

Gay's Lady's Book & Arthur's Magazine united, for August, has also been received. It is a beautiful number. The embellishments are "The Love Letter," a likeness of Professor Frost, of Philadelphia; Ladies' Work Department, five engravings; Caps, Chemisettes, etc.; and original Music. The contents are all original.

The Columbian Magazine is also on our table. This is an admirable periodical, which is winning its way to a high rank by its worth. It has for embellishments, this month, a mezzotint representing the "Fall of Major Ringgold," "Legend of Chelsea Hospital," and the Paris Fashions.

"The Titman and Odd Fellows' Magazine" is the title of a new monthly periodical just commenced at Philadelphia and Washington, by Theophilus Fisk, and devoted to the principles of the Order and to literature. It is handsomely printed. Its price is \$1 per annum. Letters are to be addressed to No. 113, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

## Another Arrival from Europe.

The steamer Great Britain arrived at New York on Tuesday, bringing news three days later from England than the Cambria. There is nothing more of importance. The new Cabinet were going on calmly with the Government, and the disposition was manifest to let them alone for the present. No question had come up, however, to test its strength or to draw the party lines, and until such an event did occur nothing can be concluded as to the stability of the New Ministers.

The Great Britain had the shortest passage ever made between Liverpool and New York, being but 12 days and 11 hours running it.

## Death of Mr. Swain.

Wm. SWAIN, Esq., the well known manufacturer of that popular medicine "Swain's Panacea," died at Philadelphia on Tuesday last, in the 64th year of his age. He has left a large fortune, accumulated from the sale of his Panacea.

## A Windfall.

The Chambersburg Whig says that a young man, named PRY, a blacksmith, residing in Fannettsburg, has fallen heir to a fortune of at least 50,000 dollars, from an ancestor in Ireland. A special messenger came over to inform him of his good fortune.

One of the Comforts of Monarchy. The last arrival from Europe mentions that several shots were fired at a carriage in which it was supposed the Emperor of Russia was travelling. The Emperor, however, was not there; an aid-de-camp of the Grand Duke Michael had been mistaken for him. No one was injured, although eight shots entered the carriage.

## Presbyterian Missionaries.

On Monday last, fourteen Presbyterian Missionaries sailed from New York, seven of whom are destined to Northern India, three to Siam, and four to China. Among them is Rev. Wm. Speer, of Pittsburg, and his wife, who go on the Chinese mission.

## South America.

A vessel arrived from Rio Janeiro brings intelligence that an insurrection broke out in Santiago, the capital of Chili, on the 7th of March, in consequence of the election of Gen. BURNES to the Presidency, which for a time assumed a fearful aspect, but was finally suppressed by the aid of the military. A large number of the ringleaders were arrested.

Fructosa Rivera has been again elected President of the Oriental Republic by the National Assembly.

## The Senate and the Tariff.

Since our last, powerful speeches have been made in the Senate, on the bill to break down the Tariff, by Johnson, of Md. Niles, Moorhead, Cameron, and Upham. The Locofoco members have not replied, and as a writer remarks, they "sit there speechless as the turbs of the dead, and evidently resolved not to open their mouths until the time comes to open them in voting." The Intelligence remarks: "Their silence evinces a foregone conclusion; but if argument be thrown away on them, it is to be hoped that it will not be lost on the country."

On Wednesday, Mr. CAMERON, of Pa., spoke for about two hours in opposition to the bill. He directed his remarks especially to the Vice President, and reminded him of the events of the campaign of 1841—of the fact that it was to the Kane letter, to the bold avowal that the Tariff was safe in the hands of Mr. Polk, that he, (Mr. Dallas) was indebted for his seat in the Chair. He concluded by expressing his confident belief that Mr. Dallas will not prove false to his high name—to the State which gave him birth, and to his own written opinions, by voting for the bill now before the Senate.

Mr. SIMMONS occupied the floor on Friday—Mr. WEBSTER was to deliver his views on Saturday. Oliver Oldschool, in his letter, says that the new Tariff bill will pass by a majority of two votes. It is rumored that Mr. WEBSTER would offer a compromise bill on Saturday.

## Public Printing.

A resolution passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday, 155 to 35, to have the Public Printing performed by contract, after the present Congress.

The River and Harbor Bill, which had already passed the House of Representatives, passed the Senate on Friday, 31 to 16.

## Board of Naval Officers.

A Board of Naval Officers has been assembled at Washington by the Navy Department for consultation—but it is not yet made public what the particular subjects are that may be laid before them. There are present Commodores Stewart, Jones, Morris, Warrington, Downes, Wilkinson, T. A. C. Jones, Strubrick, Morgan, Kearney, Parker, Turner, Perry, and Smith; and Captains Storer, McKeever, McCauley, Lavallette, Stringham, Mays and Breese.

## Naval Preparations.

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department, for fitting out the North Carolina, 74, at New York, the Ohio, 74, at Boston, the razee Independence at Boston, the frigate Brandywine at Norfolk, and for estimates of the cost of fitting out the U. S. ships of the line Pennsylvania and Delaware, and the frigate Constellation, at Norfolk. This seems to intimate a determination to attack the celebrated Castle of San Juan d'Ulva, at Vera Cruz.

The Castle of San Juan d'Ulva, at Vera Cruz, is one of the strongest forts known. There are 200 guns mounted on the Castle, and 50 in the two forts and walls of the city commanding the anchorage. All these guns are new and of heavy calibre, with a number of 8 inch and 10 inch Paixhan guns. There are said to be 2,000 men in the fortress, and about the same number in the town.

## From the Army.

The steamship New York brings dates to the 11th inst. from the Army. No movement had been yet made by Gen. Taylor, although it was soon expected. The 4th of July was celebrated with great spirit by the Volunteers and regulars at Matamoros; and the disorder and rowdiness is said to have been very great, and several disgraceful scenes occurred during the night. Several Mexicans, it is said, were killed in the rows. The "Baltimore boys" carried off the palm, it is said, in the spree.

## Important from Mexico.

An arrival from Havana brings intelligence that Gen. Paredes had been elected President of Mexico, and Gen. Bravo Vice President; and that the revolution in favor of Santa Anna has extended to all the cities from Acapulco to Mazatlan, embracing the Departments on the Pacific, which are now in arms against Paredes. Formal declarations of independence have been received in Mexico from both the Californias—Gen. Paredes had obtained permission from Congress to head the army against the Americans, and the vanguard of his army left Mexico on the 15th June, for Monterey. It was rumored that Com. Conner was to attack San Juan d'Ulva on the 10th of July.

## Death by Drowning.

A very estimable young man, named JONAS A. SCHLESER, of Frederick, was drowned in the Ligonier creek on Wednesday afternoon last. He was one of a party on a fishing excursion, and in attempting to swim across the creek, he was seized with cramp, as supposed, and sunk in the sight of his companions, before they could reach him. His body was recovered on Thursday.

Mr. M. SCURY, formerly Clerk of the House of Representatives of the U. States, died at Memphis, Tennessee, a few days ago.

The British and American Squadrons in the Pacific.—Public attention is now earnestly turned towards the Pacific side of Mexico. The next advices, which are daily looked for, will in all probability bring intelligence of the descent of the American Squadron upon the coast of California and the capture and retention of the harbors of that Province. Whether the British Squadron on that coast will attempt to interfere remains to be seen, but the general belief is that its presence in those latitudes was mainly connected with the Oregon difficulty, and with no view to our differences with Mexico.

## Linnæan Hall.

The exercises connected with the laying of the Corner Stone of the new building designed as a Hall for the use of the Linnæan Association of Pennsylvania College, on Thursday last, drew together the largest audience that we have ever seen assembled on a similar occasion. Among the large number of strangers we were pleased to notice that not a few were from distant places, who, attracted by the rising reputation of the Institution, had come hither to make themselves familiar with its claims to the patronage of the friends of Education. The intercourse with the worthy Faculty and Officers of the College, and the observation of the beneficial influence exercised over the Students by the admirable discipline of the Institution, thus secured, cannot but inure to its good.

In consequence of the absence of the Hon. Mr. LEVIN, (through illness,) and the ill health of one of the other speakers, the exercises preparatory to the laying of the Corner Stone, which were to have taken place in the grove in the rear of the College grounds, were transferred to the English Lutheran Church. Accordingly, at 10 o'clock a Procession, preceded by the Newville Brass Band, formed at the College edifice and proceeded to the Church, where, after an eloquent and fervent prayer by President KURTZ, the audience were treated with able and interesting speeches by Professor HANCOCK and Rev. Mr. COX—we mean, of course, such as were fortunate enough to get within hearing; for, long before the procession arrived, the large building, with the exception of a few reserved seats, was densely crowded to the exclusion of large numbers who were reluctantly compelled to retire.

The exercises in the Church being concluded, the procession re-formed and proceeded to the College Campus, where the Corner Stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of from one to two thousand spectators, full one-half of whom were of the "better half" of our race, whose "bright smiles and beaming eyes," as usual, gave additional interest to the occasion. The following articles were deposited in the Corner Stone by the Hon. JAMES COOPER:

1. History and Constitution of the Linnæan Association.
2. List of Active and Honorary Members of the Association.
3. Annual Catalogue of Pa. College.
4. Catalogue of Hellenic Museum.
5. Catalogue of Philomathean Society.
6. Literary Record and Journal, two Nos. first and last.
7. Copy of the Order of Exercises.

Mr. COOPER accompanied this portion of the ceremonies with a few appropriate and eloquent remarks upon the beauties and benefits of a prosecution of the study of the Natural Sciences, and the beautiful exhibitions of infinite wisdom and beneficence that pervade every portion of the material universe, and so eloquently declare the existence of a Supreme First Cause. The audience were then dismissed, apparently much gratified with the exercises of the day.

The intervals between the different exercises throughout the day were enlivened with excellent music by the "Newville Brass Band," whose services had been secured for the occasion.

It may not be improper to state that a letter was received at a late hour from Gov. SNYDER, whose presence had been anticipated, stating that in consequence of an unexpected press of public business he was reluctantly compelled to be absent.—Star.

The August Interest.—We learn by Col. Snowden, State Treasurer, that from the amount of money in the Treasury, and what he expects from reliable sources before the first of August, he calculates with certainty upon being able to meet the interest on the State debt due on the first of August. We predict, however, that if the Tariff of 1842 is repealed, this will be the last August interest paid by Pennsylvania for years to come.—Har. Tel.

## From the Washington Union.

LOUIS McLANE, ESQ.

We understand by the Cambria that our distinguished minister in London is preparing to return home, and will embark for the United States as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made for his successor. It is fortunate for our country that she has been represented at so important and embarrassing a period, during the Oregon negotiation, by so accomplished a diplomatist as Mr. McLane. Intimately acquainted as he was with the whole subject—standing as he did on the most courteous and friendly relations with Lord Aberdeen—devoted to his country and to her rights and interests—eager to preserve her honor, as well as the peace of two great countries, he has devoted himself with a zeal, a fidelity, a spirit firm while it was conciliatory, to the adjustment of a question which was full of peril, of difficulty, and of embarrassment. The administration are deeply sensible of the services which he has rendered. They who have seen all his correspondence, have seen and have felt how happily his powerful mind has risen to the level of the occasion. And when all his correspondence has been laid before his country, we do not hesitate to say they will re-echo the sentiments of the government.

We learn from Americans in London, that Mr. McLane is highly appreciated by the ministers of the British government as well as the people of England. No one is more willing than Lord Aberdeen, the late minister of foreign affairs, to offer his tribute of approbation to our minister, and he has recently done justice to him in the face of the country.

Wm. Dandridge Epes, charged with having murdered Mr. F. Adolphus Muir, of Dinwiddie, Va. has fled, and the relatives of the deceased have offered a reward of \$500 for his apprehension. He is described as forty years of age, about five feet, ten inches high; of a florid complexion, with blue eyes and dark auburn hair, with a high forehead, and of athletic form, slightly inclined to corpulency; reserved in his manners, and proud and haughty in his general demeanor.

The Telegraph is Death on Rogues.—\$1100 was stolen on Friday in Washington, and within three hours afterwards, the information, and a description of the money was transmitted to the New York police.

The Pope.—Dr. Wolff, in a letter to a friend, says:—"It is curious that the present Pope, when only Conte Ferretti, was my fellow pupil in the Collegio Romano, at Rome, from the year 1816 to 1817, when I went over to the Propaganda. He is an amiable, zealous, talented, shrewd, pious, and liberal gentleman, and it is therefore to be hoped that he has transferred these qualities from the simple Conte Ferretti to the throne of Benedict IX." Thus goes the world; one of two students, on almost equal ground, becomes a "Sovereign Pontiff," the other, though tilling the world with his name, is the humble vicar of the small parish of Isle Brewers, in a retired part of the county of Somerset; where, however, he has the sweeter reward of ministering to the spiritual wants of an attached congregation anxious to be taught.

Ceylon.—A Missionary of the American Board says, in a recent letter, "The cholera is still raging in places around us. The people, in their fear, run to their idols, but get no help. They shut themselves up in their compounds, to keep out the evil spirits; but the pestilence rages still. It is not uncommon for the leaders in the ceremonies performed to appease the anger of the evil spirit, to be cut down in the midst of their work. The only medicine given, is a little sacred water from the temple; and thus they are often left to die alone; and, as soon as they are dead, they are buried with as little ceremony as we should bury a dog."

## JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS.

These pills may be taken at all times, and in most diseases; in inflammatory, intermittent, remittent, bilious, and every form of Fever—Jaundice and Liver Complaint. For Dyspepsia they are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and producing healthy action in those important organs. They are very valuable for diseases of the Skin, and for what is commonly called impurity of the Blood; also for Female Complaints, Costiveness, &c., and in fact every disease where an Aperient, Alterative, or purgative medicine may be required.

Dyspepsia positively can be cured by a persevering use of this Sanative, especially if the Tonic Vermifuge be used in conjunction. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 5 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buchler, Gettysburg, July 27.

## DIED.

On Tuesday last, that venerable patriot of the Revolution, Capt. DAVID WILSON, of Hamilton township, in the 95th year of his age. He served as a Captain in the War of the Revolution. Although no man was more firm in the support of right, yet his disposition was most mild and amiable; and his bland and pleasing smile is associated with our earliest recollections. He has gone down to the grave full of years—leaving behind him no enemy upon earth, and a reputation that through a long life has been without a stain.

We had hoped to receive an obituary notice of this deceased Patriot and Christian, but no thing having been communicated, we have to content ourselves with this humble tribute to the memory of one whom, from childhood, we have loved and revered. We hope yet to receive a full notice from some one qualified for the task.

At Lafayette, Indiana, on the 8th inst. after a short illness, (inflammation of the brain,) Mrs. SARAH B. JENISON, aged 21 years and 9 months, consort of Mr. E. J. Jenison, and daughter of Henry B. Denwiddie, Esq. of Cambridge, (Ind.) formerly of Gettysburg.

## HARVEST HOME!

George Arnold

As just received, and now offers for sale, a large stock of  
Fresh Groceries, Domestic Muslins, Bed Ticks, Checks, Drillings, Velvet Cords, Lanes, Cassinets, Calicoes, &c. &c.  
all of which will be sold Cheap. Please call, examine and judge for yourselves.  
Gettysburg, July 27.

## WALTER & CO.

FLOUR & GENERAL PRODUCE  
Commission Merchants,  
No. 29, South Howard St., below Market St., BALTIMORE.  
Dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds of all kinds, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Dried Fruit, &c. &c.  
Liberal advances made on consignments.

J. Landstreet & Son,  
T. Jones & Co.,  
W. & S. Wyman,  
T. Cross, Esq. Cashier,  
Com. & Far Bank,  
Lot, Ensey & Co.,  
Shugliet & Devries,  
July 27.

## STAY HORSE.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Franklin township, Adams county, on Thursday the 10th instant.

## A Bay Horse.

about 15 hands high—with a small star, and a little white on his left hind foot—a little hip-shot—some white hairs occasioned by the collar. The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.  
DAVID GOODYEAR.  
July 27.

## Pennsylvania Riflemen!

Will parade at the house of Francis Bream, on Marsh-creek, on Saturday the 30th day of August next, at 10 o'clock precisely, in Summer uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.  
By order of the Captain,  
ALEXANDER COBEAN, O. S.  
July 27.

N. B. An Election will be held on said day for Second Lieutenant, and also an Adj. Gen.

## EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on  
Saturday the 20th day of August next,  
at 10 o'clock, A. M.

## A FARM,

late the Estate of FELIX ORNER, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, near the Public Road leading from Arndtsville to Pine Grove, 4 miles distant from Arndtsville, and lying near the head of Opposum creek, adjoining lands of John Wenk, Valentine Fehl, sen., Rebecca Baldwin and others, containing

## 120 ACRES,

more or less, about one-half of which is clear land, under good fence, and the residue in Woodland, heavily timbered; there is a sufficiency of Meadow; well watered by springs, and Opposum creek runs through the Farm. The improvements are, a Double one-story

## Log Dwelling House,

a double Log Barn, and other Out-buildings; there is also a Pump, and Spring-house, near the door, with an excellent well of water; there are also Two Orchards, bearing good fruit; and there is likewise thereon erected a

## Good Saw-mill,

having facilities for business and a good custom. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and see the property, which will be shown them by Mr. Conrad Plank, or the Executor. A good and perfect title will be given.

The Terms will be fixed to suit purchasers, and will be made known on the day of sale; when also, if not sold, the Farm will be offered for RENT, by

GEORGE ORNER, Exr.

## EXECUTOR'S SALE

of Real Estate.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on  
Saturday the 5th day of September next,  
at 1 o'clock, P. M., agreeably to the last Will and Testament of JOHN WISLER, late of the township of Franklin, Adams county, deceased.

## A VALUABLE FARM,

late the property of JOHN WISLER, deceased, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, about 4 miles from Gettysburg, on Black's Turnpike Road, leading to Minnassburg, adjoining lands of Henry Hershey, Andrew Heintzelman, Peter Wisler and others, containing,

## 375 ACRES,

more or less, of which there are about 50 Acres of WOODLAND, heavily timbered, and a large amount of Meadow—the whole under good fencing, and in a fine state of cultivation. The improvements are a two-story

## Stone Dwelling House,

Log Barn, Spring House, (near the dwelling, with an excellent Spring of Water,) and other outbuildings—running water in most of the fields. Also, a one and one-half story

## LOG TENANT HOUSE,

and Stabling. Also, Two Orchards, bearing good fruit—apple, pear, and peach—one with each house. The plantation will be sold in one entire tract, or in parts, to suit purchasers, if desirable; and if not sold, will be offered for RENT.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are requested to visit the property, which will be shown them by David Wisler, residing on the Farm, or the Executors, living in the same township. A good and perfect title will be given.

Terms made known on the day of sale, by  
JOHN WISLER,  
JACOB WISLER,  
Executors of John Wisler, dec'd.  
July 27.

## VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the following valuable Estate, viz.:

## A FARM,

in Huntingtown township, Adams county, three miles west of Petersburg, V. S., adjoining lands of T. Brandon, Haiman's heirs and others, containing

## 275 ACRES,

of Patented Land, with a due proportion of Timber of the best. The improvements are Two Log Houses, two Log Barns, Wagon Shed, &c. two good Springs near the houses. Two streams run through the Farm. Its magnificent orchard, with Two APPLE ORCHARDS, of good fruit. It affords an excellent range for cattle. The Turnpike from Hanover to Carlisle passes through the place.

Said Tract of Land has been divided by order of Court, and will be sold altogether or divided to suit purchasers.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by  
W. M. MOORHEAD,  
Agent for the Heirs of James Moorhead, dec'd.  
July 27.

## COUNTY CONVENTION.

Democratic Whig citizens of Adams County are requested to assemble in their respective boroughs and townships, at the places of holding their borough and township elections, on

Saturday the 22d day of August next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and select two Delegates in each Township and Borough, to represent them in a

County Convention, which is hereby called, to assemble at the Court House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on

Monday the 24th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate suitable persons to be supported as candidates for the several offices to be filled at the approaching election, and appoint Congressional Conveenees.

ROBERT SMITH,  
ROBERT G. HARPER,  
DANIEL M. SMYER,  
A. R. STEVENSON,  
JAMES RENSHAW,  
JOSEPH BAUGHER,  
ANDREW HEINTZELMAN,  
County Conveenees.  
Gettysburg, July 27.

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

In pursuance of sundry writs of Vendition Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale,

On Saturday the 8th day of August,

1846, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, viz.

## A Lot of Ground,

situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, being part of a Lot known on Town plot as Lot No. 25, fronting on Baltimore street, and running back to Lot No. 100, on East Middle street, with right of alley at intersection, adjoining property of D. M. Smyser, Esq., and heirs of David Horner; on which are erected a two story WEATHERBOARDED SHOP, with a two story Brick back

## DWELLING HOUSE

attached thereto, and a large and convenient two story WOOD SHOP.—Also,

## Lot No. 2,

situate in the Borough aforesaid, and fronting on South side of East Middle street, and known on Town plot as Lot No. 106, and running back about 150 feet, on which are erected one large BLACKSMITH SHOP, with 4 sites for fires, one BRICK SILVER PLATING SHOP, with 1 site for a fire, and a large CARRIAGE TRIMMER SHOP, with an excellent well of water with a pump in it, convenient to said Shop.—Also,

## Lot No. 3,

situate in the Borough aforesaid, fronting on South side of East Middle street, and adjoining last mentioned property, and lot of David Ziegler, and known on Town plot as Lot No. 167, and running back to an alley, on which are erected one COAL SHED, one LUMBER SHED, and a very large

TWO STORY WEATHERBOARDED FRAME BUILDING, now used as a Carriage House and Paint Shop.—Also,

## Lot No. 4,

situate in the Borough aforesaid, and fronting on the North side of East Middle street, and being part of lot known on Town plot as Lot No. 145, adjoining property of Joseph Little and Jacob Newman, and fronting the Methodist Church, on which are erected a

ONE STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

with a well of good water with a pump in it, near the front door.—Also,

## Lot No. 5,

situate in the Borough aforesaid, near the East end of Middle street, adjoining lots of Henry Wasinus and Ezekiel Buckingham, on which are erected a large and convenient

TWO STORY WEATHERBOARDED DWELLING HOUSE, a Stable, and other Out-buildings. This property is conveniently situated for two families, and is now in the occupancy of Esaias and John Little.—Also,

## Lot No. 6,

situate in the Borough aforesaid, on the West end of Middle street, adjoining lots of George Christman, David Gilbert and an alley, and contains 2 1/2 ACRES, more or less.—Also,

## Lot No. 7,







## CONQUERING AND TO CONQUER.

The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* gives us, in his letter of the 14th inst., a further insight into the plans and purposes of the Administration. It appears, from this letter, to be the opinion of the Administration that Congress, in complying with the recommendation of the President to recognize the existence of war with Mexico, has conferred upon him "very ample" authority "to coexist in peace with Mexico," and for this purpose "there is reason to believe" that "THE WAR WILL CONTINUE FOR SOME YEARS!" But let the correspondent of the "Journal" speak for himself:

Correspondence of the *Journal of Commerce*.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1846.

The authority of the Executive to conquer all Mexico is very ample, under the act recognizing the existing war, and the policy of striking at Upper California cannot be doubted, for it will be the easiest and most convenient way of forcing Mexico to do us justice. The object of all the movements of the United States Government in this war is declared to be the establishment of the Rio Grande as the boundary of the United States, and the payment of certain indemnities in favor of our citizens. Mr. McKay declared, in his speech, that this Government was ready to make peace on these terms. No one can imagine that the U. States will make peace on any terms short of these. If Mexico should not be prepared to pay the indemnities, then it is probable that this Government will take Upper California in pledge for their ultimate payment, or purchase it and assume the payment of all the sums ascertained to be due to our citizens.

Should the war continue for some years—AND THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT IT WILL—the whole of the northern provinces will be revolutionized, and become independent of Mexico. Arista was himself at the head of a movement some time ago, which had this object in view. These provinces will, in the mean time, be rapidly settled by American citizens, as Texas was. Few of the volunteers who go to Texas ever intend to return. They go with the declared purpose of settling in the country; and, after some years, it is easy to foresee that each of these provinces will become assimilated in institutions and population and policy to the Western and Southwestern States of this Union.

If the line between the Northern and Southern provinces of Mexico be drawn from Cape St. Lucas eastward to the Gulf of Mexico, the northern independent provinces would be as follows: New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, part of New Leon and Tamaulipas, Durango, Sonora, and Upper and Lower California. These States embrace one-half of the Mexican territory, but only one-fourteenth part of her population; that is, about five hundred thousand souls, all of them of European or Indian blood, without admixture with that of the African.

## LATER FROM THE ARMY.

**Arrival of Steamer Telegraph.**—By the arrival of the Telegraph, Capt. Auld, at New Orleans, the Times has received Galveston papers to the 7th inst. The Telegraph left Brasos Santiago on the 5th, which latter place she left on the 3d, direct to Mobile. She took out four companies of ninety men each, and landed them at Brasos Island. We are glad to learn that all the river boats except the Potomac, which lately left Galveston for the Rio Grande, have arrived safely. Without them Gen. Taylor would be unable to move his army and stores, and with them he will probably send the supplies up the river, and put the troops in motion without loss of time.

It was reported, as we learn, in Havana, that Santa Anna will try his fortunes once more in the troubled waters of his native country, and will leave, in company with Almonte and Rejon, for Vera Cruz, by the next English steamer, which was expected the 9th inst. He has been promised, so it is stated, by the garrison at San Juan de Ulloa, to be received with open arms. Other accounts announced that he intended to return to Mexico in the British brig of war *Darien*. Perhaps Commodore Conner may stop him on the way, as he has declared that he will continue the war with us vigorously. If he reach Mexico, we have no doubt there will be a revolution, and Paredes will be hurled from power.

Santa Anna returns not to make overtures of peace, but to carry on the war with vigor such as, it is believed, no other Mexican can exert, and with a spirit which he alone can infuse into the army.

**Departure of Troops.**—The 1st Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, 750 men, left New Orleans on the 12th inst. in the steam ships *Galveston* and *Alabama*. The 3d Regiment from the same State, also left for the same destination, in the ships *Gen. Veazie* and *Charleston*, 519 men.

The U. S. Government has purchased at New Orleans six light draught steamboats for the use of the Army on the Rio Grande. Five of them have been despatched to their destination, and the other will be as soon as some necessary repairs are made. Five steamboats of the same class were purchased on the Ohio river a short time since for the transportation of troops up the Rio Grande.

**A Governor's Nose Pulled.**—It seems that Governor Whitcomb, of Indiana, had his nose pulled, at New Albany, one day last week, by a captain of the volunteers, named Tipton. The why and wherefore is not given.

## DEMOCRATIC TARIFF MEETING.

A democratic mass meeting, to sustain the tariff of 1842, was held at the Chinese Saloon, in Philadelphia, on Saturday evening week. The Hon. Calvin Blythe was called upon to preside, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents from each of the Congressional districts. Resolutions strongly protesting against the bill now before the Senate, were read by Wm. A. Kinsloe, Esq., from a committee appointed for the purpose and passed unanimously. The following are the most important of the series:

**Resolved**, That this meeting looks with amazement upon the folly of this second attempt to inflict a system of low duties upon our country, when we remember that under 20 per cent. duty we were unable to meet the annual expenses of government by about \$6,000,000 per annum; while under the present tariff we have not only been able to defray the expenses of government, but have, in addition, paid off about \$10,000,000 of national debt. Even the English themselves have acknowledged the policy of our having a judicious tariff, which is rendered palpable from the fact, that when we had a tariff of 20 per cent., not a dollar could be borrowed of them even at 6 per cent. interest, while under the tariff of '12 they have been begging us to accept their money at 4 per cent.

**Resolved**, That we protest against the present Tariff Bill before the Senate, because it assails every species of industry in the country, and bases its alleged advantages on the increased amount of foreign manufactured articles that it is supposed it will bring into the country, which increased importation can have no other effect than to send our money abroad, instead of purchasing at home from our working people. The McKay Bill strikes directly at the prosperity of the tailor, the shoemaker, the papermaker, the bookbinder, the ship carpenter, the weaver, the spinner, the printers of cotton, the hatter, the black and white smith, the machinist, the glass blower, and a host of other occupations too tedious to enumerate, down to the children in the factories, and even to the unprotected and most generally widowed or parentless seamstress, who labors incessantly for a pittance that is now scarcely sufficient to keep body and soul together—nor does it stop here in its course of devastation. The thousands and tens of thousands of our industrious fellow citizens engaged in our coal mines, our furnaces, forges, rolling mills, foundries, machine shops, &c. &c., as well as the immense body of persons engaged in transporting our coal, iron, and other productions will be materially injured, thrown out of employment, and thus the ruin will extend, until it reaches all classes and conditions of our citizens, (except, probably, the office-holders,) and overwhelms us in wretchedness and destitution.

**Resolved**, That no country can be prosperous or happy that has not every branch of society fully engaged in some useful occupation—and in proportion as we send abroad to foreign countries for foreign manufactures we injure our own factories—detract from the industry of our own looms, and impoverish the country.

**Resolved**, That we will not give credence to the rumor that is afloat that Vice President Dallas, in the event of an equally divided Senate, will vote for the bill reducing the Tariff now before the Senate; as in that case he would not be only voting against the best interests of Pennsylvania, but would also destroy the vote of one of our Senators, and thus by gaining a Vice President, our State would really lose a vote in the Senate, on the most important question affecting the interests of Pennsylvania which could possibly come before it.

**Resolved**, That we cannot but view Mr. Walker's assertion, "that the bill now before the Senate will increase rather than diminish the revenue arising from the tariff," as visionary and speculative; and we are strengthened in this opinion from the fact that an importation of \$100,000,000 worth of goods under the present tariff, will produce as much revenue as the importation of \$145,000,000 worth of goods under McKay's bill.

**Resolved**, That in the opinion of this meeting the nation could not possibly commit a greater error than the one that has been proposed of introducing millions of foreign goods into this country annually—when even if it would succeed in raising a revenue its effect would be to cripple every branch of our national industry.

The thanks of the meeting were returned to Senators Sturgeon and Cameron, and the members of Congress and the Legislature who approved of the act of 1842.

Addresses were then delivered by the Hon. J. B. Sutherland and Wm. A. Kinsloe, Esq. The latter gave statistics showing that in the event of the passage of Mr. McKay's bill, Nova Scotia coal could be sold in Philadelphia at 70 cents per ton cheaper than the anthracite from the mines of our own commonwealth. Other resolutions offered by Mr. Kinsloe were then adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

**Baltimore Flour Inspections.**—Some idea may be formed of the business done in Baltimore in flour when we state, as we learn from a table in Lyford's Journal, that the quantity inspected during the year ending with June last, amounted to seven hundred and fifty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty-two barrels, and twenty-seven thousand, three hundred and eleven half barrels. This exceeds in amount any previous year since 1798; the next largest being that which ended with June, 1840, which was 731,979 bbls., and 21,196 hf. bbls.—*Sun*.

**U. S. Senator.**—The Legislature of Maine, have made choice of Hon. James W. Bradbury, of Augusta, as Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next.

## CANAL COMMISSIONER.

It is fortunate for Pennsylvania, and for the Tariff cause, that we have an opportunity this fall of expressing our opinion in regard to the policy to be pursued in relation to the protection of our home interests, says the *Pittsburg Gazette*. In the campaign of 1844, the Locofoco party, as well as the Whigs, professed to be friendly to the Tariff of 1842. "Polk and the Tariff of 1842" was inscribed on their banners, and it was boldly asserted on the stump and through the press that "Polk was a better Tariff man than Clay." Even lying letters, sent forth on purpose to deceive, were written by the leaders of the party. Both parties proclaimed to be for the Pennsylvania policy, and for the Tariff of 1842.

The result of the contest was the election of Mr. Polk, elected too, in Pennsylvania, as a Tariff man. Subsequent events have, however, shown that so far from being a friend of protection he is bitterly opposed to it and the Tariff of 1842. This the Whigs knew before; this they proclaimed abroad; and this the leaders of the Locofoco party knew, but the honest portion of that party believed their leaders, and refused to listen to the Whigs.

But now, when the question is settled beyond contradiction, that not only Mr. Polk, but the whole Locofoco party out of Pennsylvania, is deadly hostile to protection, and that the only hope of protecting home industry, now as heretofore, rests with the Whig party, we confidently expect that every honest Tariff man in the Locofoco ranks, who has been heretofore deceived in this matter, will come out boldly and join the Whig ranks, and thus become an active member of the only Tariff party in the country.

If our expectations are realized we shall elect our worthy candidate for Canal Commissioner, Mr. POWER, most triumphantly. He represents the Tariff party, and his election will be hailed as a Tariff triumph—as a return of our swindled Commonwealth back to first principles. Mr. Foster represents the Locofoco Anti-Tariff party, and his election will be considered as the final seal to the infamy of Pennsylvania, and will be celebrated with joy by the cotton planters and British manufacturers.

There are many reasons why Mr. Power should be elected over Mr. Foster, other than these, but they dwindle into insignificance when compared to this great question. Then let every Whig in the State, and every Tariff man of any party, who wishes to deliver the Commonwealth from the thralldom into which she is sold by those she trusted, rally to her deliverance at the coming election, and in the triumph of Mr. Power, say to the nation, that Pennsylvania stands "disenthralled and redeemed," that she will no longer despise her own interests, or be despised by others, but that in all future time her vote shall be given to the party which cherishes her most vital interests.

**Delegates to the London Convention.**—The steamer *Britannia* left Boston on Friday week, with a large number of passengers, many of whom go out to attend the London convention. Among the number we recognize the names of Rev. Dr. Peck, of N. Y.; Rev. Dr. Roberts, of Baltimore; Rev. George Webster, of Maine; Rev. Mr. Passavant, of Pittsburg; President Emory, of Dickinson College; Professor Caldwell, of the same institution; and Comfort Tiffany, Esq., of Baltimore.

The Adjutant General of the Pennsylvania Militia states, officially, "that, instead of six regiments, ninety full companies, a number sufficient to constitute nine regiments, regularly organized in accordance with the regulations adopted by the President, have tendered their services as volunteers for Mexico." This fact has been communicated to the President, further orders from whom are awaited by Gov. SUNK.

Captain Joux Page, of the United States Army, who distinguished himself and was terribly wounded in the battle of the Palo Alto, died on the 12th inst. on board the steamer *Missouri*, while on his way from New Orleans to St. Louis. His remains were taken to the latter city for interment. His wife and family, as also a medical attendant, were with him at the time of his death. He was a native of the State of Maine, and entered the Army as second lieutenant in 1818.

**Shocking Tragedy.**—We learn, says the *St. Louis Organ*, that a man by the name of James Duncan, who resided near Collinsville, Ill., when a short distance from his dwelling, which he had just left in company with a Miss Page, to go fishing, was attacked on the morning of the 15th by about forty armed men, some disguised, and shot by several of them. He was instantly killed, his body being perforated by about thirty or forty bullets. Miss Page was wounded in the breast. She fought bravely, shooting and wounding one of the party. She afterwards fled to the woods, in her fright, and has not been since seen. The murderers all fled, after committing their diabolical outrage, and no cause for the deed is known.

**Indian Costume.**—In Washington recently, during the hot weather, it is said that one of the Indians now in this city was going up the avenue clothed in such apparel as civilization was heaping upon him. Feeling them of no manner of use, he took off his pantaloons, threw them over his arm, and strode up the avenue, attracting quite as much notice with them on his arm as if they had been on his legs.

## LATE FROM THE MORMON CAMP.

The Hancock Eagle of the 10th inst. notices the arrival there of Mr. S. CHAMBERLAIN, who left the most distant camp of the Mormons at Council Bluffs on the 26th ult., and on his route passed the whole line of Mormon emigrants. He says that the advance company of the Mormons, with whom were the Twelve, had a train of one thousand wagons, and were encamped on the east bank of the Missouri river, in the neighborhood of the Council Bluffs. They were employed in the construction of boats for the purpose of crossing the river.

The second company had encamped temporarily at station No. 2, which has been christened Mount Pisgah. They mustered about three thousand strong, and were recruiting their cattle preparatory to a fresh start. A third company had halted for a similar purpose at Garden Grove, on the head waters of Grand River, where they have put in about two thousand acres of corn for the benefit of the people in general. Between Garden Grove and the Mississippi River Mr. Chamberlain counted over one thousand wagons en route to join the main bodies in advance.

The whole number of teams attached to the Mormon expedition is about three thousand seven hundred, and it is estimated that each team will average at least three persons, and perhaps four. The whole number of souls now on the road may be set down in round numbers at twelve thousand. From two to three thousand have disappeared from Nauvoo in various directions. Many have left for Council Bluffs by the way of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers; others have dispersed to parts unknown; and about eight hundred or less still remain in Illinois. This comprises the entire Mormon population that once flourished in Hancock county. In their palmy days they probably numbered between fifteen and sixteen thousand souls, most of whom are now scattered upon the prairies, bound for the Pacific slope of the American continent.

Mr. Chamberlain reports that previously to his leaving, four United States military officers had arrived at the Mount Pisgah camp, for the purpose of enlisting live hundred Mormons for the Santa Fe campaign. They were referred to headquarters at Council Bluffs, for which place they immediately set out. It was supposed that the force would be enrolled without delay. If so, it will furnish Col. Kearney with a regiment of well-disciplined soldiers, who are already prepared to march.

Mr. Chamberlain represents the health of the travelling Mormons as good, considering the exposure to which they have been subjected. They are carrying on a small trade in provisions with the settlers in the country, with whom they mingle on the most friendly terms.

The St. Louis papers of the 15th inst. state that the Mormon city of Nauvoo was again the theatre of excitement. On the 12th a body of about eighty persons, mounted and armed, left there for the purpose of pursuing some desperadoes who, it was said, had severely beaten a small body of Mormons and New Citizens, whilst engaged in harvesting in a field a short distance from the city; five or six of them were arrested and lodged in jail on Saturday.

It was believed that a fight between the New Citizens and Anties, was nearer a crisis and more probable than at any time since the origin of the difficulties. The harvesters are said to have been most cruelly used, stayed almost alive with hickory goods and then thrown into a ditch and covered over with brush and dirt; this outrage had terribly inflamed the citizens of Nauvoo.

**A Female Riot.**—On Friday morning, the 10th of July, between the hours of 1 and 2, about forty ladies of the village of Utica, Michigan, secretly assembled, proceeded to a bowling alley, armed with axes, hatchets, hammers, &c., and completely demolished it. They had viewed this insidious foe to their domestic peace for some time with anxious and jealous eyes; and having waited in vain for some legal proceeding against it, determined for once to take the law into their own hands. They went at it with much spirit and energy—hacked the bed of the alley—tore down the walls—razed the roof to the ground, and finished with tramping upon and breaking to pieces the roof. The building was eighty feet long, and this work of destruction was accomplished in a little less than an hour.

**The Central Rail Road.**—The project of a Rail Road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg—the great antagonistic scheme to "the Right of Way"—seems to be in rather a desperate situation. Ten millions at the very least would be required to construct it. The books for subscription were opened a good while in Philadelphia, and about \$850,000 subscribed—not enough, we believe, to secure the Charter. The subscriptions at Lancaster, Harrisburg and other places in the interior were mere nothing. After a long struggle, and great controversy in the public prints, the Common Council at Philadelphia has determined by a vote not to subscribe the two and a half millions which were expected from that quarter. In the mean time, the Right of Way by means of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail Road seems to "go ahead."—*York Rep.*

Ex-Governor BENNETT, of South Carolina, had his left arm amputated at the shoulder blade lately, the result of an accident in the hand twenty-five years ago.

Fourth of July Celebration  
At Captain McKnight's.

A meeting was held at the house of Captain Thomas McKnight, in Franklin township, on the Fourth of July, 1846, by a respectable number of citizens, without distinction of parties. GEORGE WATMAN, Esq., was appointed President; GEORGE M. KINNEY, Marshal of the day; CAPT. THOMAS MCKNIGHT, Orator of the day; and PHILIP HAIN and JOHN R. MILLER, committee of arrangements. The object of the meeting being stated in an excellent address, very appropriate to the occasion, by the Orator of the day, the following toasts were read:

1st. The day we celebrate—May the memory of the patriots who achieved it remain sacred in the bosoms of all Americans, as a tree and happy people.

2d. May this happy confederated Union never be dissolved in time immemorial.

3d. May our flag, with its stars and stripes, pointed by the eagle, be respected in all parts by all nations.

4th. May moderation and wisdom be exercised by our Chief Magistrate, and guide the councils of our Sanhedrin.

5th. May the Divine Blessing, which designed us to become a free people, protect us in our liberties against all other nations.

6th. May every war we have with any nation prove to have a Washington.

7th. We tender our best regards to "Old Rough and Ready" for his soldierly bravery and patriotic spirit, as a General, in guiding our brave soldiers to victory—wishing him success to a speedy termination of the present war, and the enjoyment of long life and happy days.

8th. We congratulate our volunteers in the different States for their willingness to maintain and defend our rights as a free and independent nation.

9th. We tender our best wishes and desire for the success and prosperity of our fellow-citizens who have braved the dangers of "winding their way" across the Rocky Mountains to the Oregon Territory, thereby extending our liberties, rights and principles to the Pacific ocean.

10th. May the proud Keystone State vanquish her debt and redeem her pledged faith.

11th. May the agricultural interests of the country, producing wealth, receive proper attention and patronage from our legislators.

12th. May our manufactures receive a proper protection by our legislative bodies, to their increase and prosperity, so as to be able to compete with all other nations.

13th. To the fair daughters of America—May their angelic qualities be duly appreciated by men—the single married, and the married happy.

Each toast as read was accompanied by cannonading and three cheers. There were several other addresses delivered on the occasion, very appropriate, by John R. Miller, and others. Our company had the happiness of being joined by three young gentlemen on their way from Lattimore—Messrs. George F. Schaevel, Robert A. Clarkson and D. J. Beasely—who delivered very excellent and appropriate addresses.

After partaking of suitable refreshments prepared for the occasion, many toasts were given by the citizens, and the celebration closed in good order, and much to the satisfaction of the company.

(Signed by the President and Marshal.)

**Gen. Scott.**—Some of the Canada papers are copying with much gusto, the attacks of some Locofoco papers upon General Scott. The *Detroit Advertiser* says:

"These Britons bitterly remember Lundy's Lane, Chippewa and Fort Erie, and they are delighted to find Americans abusing and blackguarding the heroes who there struck down the British flag."

This may be natural enough for some of the baser sort of Britons and renegades in Canada, though it will be despised by the more gallant spirits even there; but what shall we say of men on American soil, claiming to be Americans, within sight of some of the most renowned fields of American valor, who like a pack of hounds, or sneaking cowardly wolves, attempt to hunt down a man whose whole life has been consecrated to the service of his country, and whose achievements both in war and peace, illumine many of the brightest pages in our nation's history. The gallant soldier has been caught in the toils of mousing wily politicians, but they may push the matter too far. The people are generous as well as just.—*Buffalo Com.*

**Nailed to the Counter.**—Of the deliberate wrongs done to Pennsylvania on the subject of the Tariff, by the prevailing party, and their name is legion, the worst is the last. The falsehood of affecting a friendship for the tariff of '42, in the contest of '44—the treachery of opposition to that tariff in '46—the support of the men who thus war against the rights and interests of Pennsylvania—are sufficient to condemn and disgrace any party; but the final wrong, the denial of the pledge of '44, adds mockery and insult to all. The bond has been violated, and they now deny the signature. They have formally alleged that no such promise was made—no such pledge was given. We charge them with this denial as with a crime. Their speakers, journals, banners and shouts spoke of nothing but the tariff of '42. But two years are past and all is denied. We venture to say that no criminal caught in the fact, ever brazened it more impudently.

Nor is this position assumed by the nameless, irresponsible members of the party only; Messrs. Buchanan and Dallas, and their organs, deny their engagements made to millions. Of what stuff do they imagine the people of Pennsylvania made? They have ears and heard their speeches; they have eyes and saw their banners—in all time, and among every people, the most formal expression of party faith; they have memories, and they must be frail indeed if all this be forgotten. What, then, means the denial? It is their only defence. If the charge be true, it is overwhelming. No party, no man would trust the statesman convicted of a falsehood and fraud so base and dishonorable. But, even under the force of necessity, such a plea is an insult to the people. It supposes them idiots, incapable of apprehension, judgment or memory—to be deceived by any fraud, and used for any purpose.—*Law Examiner.*

## REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the AD-  
MINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 17th day of August next, viz.:

The account of F. W. Kowler, Administrator (de bonis non) of the Estate of Joseph Baitzley, deceased.

The account of James Moore, Administrator (de bonis non, with the will annexed) of the Estate of Susannah Dill, deceased.

The account of John A. Ziegler, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John Ziegler, deceased, who was one of the Administrators of the Estate of George Scheaf-  
ter, deceased.

The account of Samuel Durborow, Administrator of the Estate of George Bender, deceased.

The account of Samuel Durborow and Jacob Hulick, Executors of the last will and testament of Isaac Hulick, deceased.

The account of John Brough, one of the Administrators of the Estate of George Scheaf-  
ter, deceased.

The final account of Abraham Fisher and Isaac Fisher, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Fisher, deceased.

The account of George Ickes, Administrator with the will annexed, of the Estate of Charles Rinehart, deceased.

The final account of James H. Neely, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Neely, deceased.

The account of Nicholas Bushey, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Walter, deceased.

The account of Theresa Treat and Levi T. Williams, Executors of the last will and testament of Isaac Treat, deceased.

The account of John F. Wolf, Administrator of the Estate of William Ashbaugh, deceased.

The account of Philip T. Essick and John Houck, Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Essick, deceased.

The guardianship account of Henry Emlet and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of Edward Emlet.

The guardianship account of Henry and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of George Emlet.

The guardianship account of Henry Emlet and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of Sarah Emlet.

The guardianship account of Henry Emlet and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of Mandella Emlet.

The account of Jacob Shank, Administrator (de bonis non) of the Estate of Jacob Weidaw, deceased.

The account of Jacob Myers, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Toot, deceased.

ROBERT COBURN, Register.  
Register's Office, Gettysburg, 2  
July 13, 1846.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Of all kinds, and in any quantity.

CAN be supplied by the subscriber, at PETERSBURG, (York Springs,) Adams Co., Pa.

His supply of APPLE TREES is very large—having from 20,000 to 25,000 saleable trees on hand; and he feels confident that, for size and beauty of appearance, they will surpass any others in the market.

He warrants all his Trees to be genuine.—His TERMS are AS LOW as Trees can be purchased elsewhere. A considerable reduction made to those who take large quantities, or who buy to sell again.

Catalogues sent to those who wish them.

WM. WRIGHT.  
July 13. 2m

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA and YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Pieces of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in GERMANTOWN at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. JENIART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFERT.  
York, April 20. 1f

PLUMBS

National Daguerrian Gallery

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOTS,  
FOUNDED 1840.

Awarded the MEDAL, FOUR FIRST PRIZES, and TWO HIGHEST HONORS, by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautifully colored Daguerreotypes, and best apparatus ever exhibited.

No. 205 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, adjoining Campbell's Jewelry Store.

Concert Hall, Penn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

251 Broadway, N. York Market St. St. Louis.

75 Court St., Boston. Main street, Du Buque.

136 Chesnut St., Phila. Broadway, Saratoga.

56 Canal St., N. O. Down's Buildings, Alb.

127 Viell Rue de Tem-Middle St., Portland, Me.

32 Church Street, Liverpool — — — — —, Norfolk, Va.

27 Main St., Low Ky. — — — — —, Petersburg, Va.

176 Main St., Cinn. O. — — — — —, May 11. 3m

NOTICE.

Estate of Isaac Jones, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ISAAC JONES, late of Littleton Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Town, si hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present them, properly attested, for settlement.

MATILDA JONES, Adm'r.

for settlement.